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UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL

(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37C.F.R. §1.53(b))

Attorney Docket No. PC10555A

First Named Inventor or Application Identifier Kendall Wayne King et al.

Title NUCLEIC ACIDS AND PROTEINS OF THE MYCOPLASMA HYOPNEUMONIAE mhp3 GENE AND USES THEREOF

Express Mail Label No. EJ 621 330383US

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09/29/00**APPLICATION ELEMENTS**

See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.

- *Fee Transmittal Form (e.g., PTO/SB/17)
Submit an original, and a duplicate for fee processing
- Specification [Total Pages **35**]
- Drawing(s) (35 U.S.C. 11.3) [Total sheets **2**]
- Oath or Declaration [Total pages **3**]
 - a. Newly executed (original or copy)
 - b. Copy from a prior application (37 CFR §1.63(d))
[for continuation/divisional with Box 17 completed]
[Note Box 5 below]
 - i. **DELETION OF INVENTOR(S)**
Signed statement attached deleting inventor(s) named in the prior application, see 37 C.F.R. §§1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b).
- Incorporation By Reference *(useable if Box 4b is checked)*
The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which a copy of the oath or declaration is supplied under Box 4b, is considered to be part of the disclosure of the accompanying application and is hereby incorporated by reference therein.

ADDRESS TO:
Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Box Patent Application
Washington, DC 20231

6. Microfiche Computer Program (*Appendix*)
7. Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission
(if applicable, all necessary)
 - a. Computer Readable Copy
 - b. Paper Copy (*identical to computer copy*)
 - c. Statement verifying identity of above copies

ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS

8. Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s))
9. 37 C.F.R. §3.73(b) Statement Power of Attorney
(when there is an assignee)
10. English Translation Document (*if applicable*)
11. Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449 Copies of IDS Citations
12. Preliminary Amendment
13. Return Receipt Postcard (MPEP 503)
(Should be specifically itemized)
14. *Small Entity Statement filed in prior application, Statement(s) Status still proper and desired (PTO/SB/09-12)
15. Certified Copy of Priority Document(s)
(if foreign priority is claimed)
16. Other: 1. Priority Claim

Priority claimed from provisional application 60/156,602, filed September 29, 1999.
2. Petition under 37 C.F.R. 1.84(b) for Submission of Photographs as Formal Drawings

***NOTE FOR ITEMS 1 & 14: IN ORDER TO BE ENTITLED TO PAY SMALL ENTITY FEES, A SMALL ENTITY STATEMENT IS REQUIRED (37 C.F.R. § 1.27), EXCEPT IF ONE FILED IN A PRIOR APPLICATION IS RELIED UPON (37 C.F.R. § 1.28).**

17. If a CONTINUING APPLICATION, check appropriate box, and supply the requisite information below and in a preliminary amendment:
- Continuation Divisional Continuation-in-part (CIP) of prior application No: 60/156,602

Prior application information: Examiner _____ Group/Art Unit: _____

18. CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS

Customer Number or Bar Code Label *(Insert Customer No. or Attach bar code label here)* or Correspondence address below

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Signature	<i>Jeffrey N. Myers</i>	Date	September 29, 2000

Completes if Known

U.S. PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
PC 921 676219
09/29/00**FEE TRANSMITTAL**

Patent fees are subject to annual revision on October 1.
These are the fees effective October 1, 1997.

Small Entity payments must be supported by a small entity statement,
otherwise large entity fees must be paid. See Forms PTO/SB/09-12
See 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.27 and 1.28.

Total Amount of Payment (\$ 972.00)

METHOD OF PAYMENT (check one)

- The commissioner is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any over payments to:
- | | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| Deposit Account Number | 16-1445 |
| Deposit Account Name | Pfizer Inc. |
- Charge any Additional Fee Required Under 37 C.F.R. § 1.16 and 1.17. Charge the Issue Fee Set in 37 C.F.R. § 1.18 at the Mailing of the Notice of Allowance.

2. Payment Enclosed:
 Check Money Order Other

FEE CALCULATION

1. BASIC FILING FEE

Large Entity Fee Code	Fee (\$)	Small Entity Fee Code	Fee (\$)	Fee Description	Fee Paid
101	690	201	345	Utility filing fee	690.00
106	310	206	155	Design filing fee	
107	480	207	240	Plant filing fee	
108	690	208	345	Reissue filing fee	
114	150	214	75	Provisional filing fee	
SUBTOTAL (1) (\$)					690.00

2. EXTRA CLAIM FEES

	Extra Claims	Fee from below	Fee Paid
Total Claims	27 - 20**	7 X 18 =	126.00
Independent Claims	5 - 3**	2 X 78 =	156.00
Multiple Dependent		=	
** or number previously paid, if greater; For Reissues, see below			
Large Entity Fee Code	Fee (\$)	Small Entity Fee Code	Fee Description
103	18	203	9
102	78	202	39
104	260	204	130
109	78	209	39
110	18	210	9
SUBTOTAL (2) (\$)			
282.00			

FEE CALCULATION (continued)

3. ADDITIONAL FEES

Large Entity Fee Code	Fee (\$)	Small Entity Fee Code	Fee (\$)	Fee Description	Fee Paid
105	130	205	65	Surcharge – late fee or oath	
127	50	227	25	Surcharge–late provisional filing fee or cover sheet	
139	130	139	130	Non-English specification	
147	2,520	147	2,520	For filing a request for reexamination	
112	920*	112	920*	Requesting publication of SIR prior to Examiner action	
113	1,840*	113	1,840*	Requesting publication of SIR after Examiner action	
115	110	215	55	Extension for reply within first month	
116	380	216	190	Extension for reply within second month	
117	870	217	435	Extension for reply within third month	
118	1,360	218	680	Extension for reply within fourth month	
128	1,850	228	925	Extension for reply within fifth month	
119	300	219	150	Notice of Appeal	
120	300	220	150	Filing a brief in support of an appeal	
121	260	221	130	Request for oral hearing	
138	1,510	138	1,510	Petition to institute a public use proceeding	
140	110	240	55	Petition to revive – unavoidable	
141	1,210	241	605	Petition to revive – unintentional	
142	1,210	242	605	Utility issue fee (or reissue)	
143	430	243	215	Design issue fee	
144	580	244	290	Plant issue fee	
122	130	122	130	Petitions to the Commissioner	
123	50	123	50	Petitions related to provisional applications	
126	240	126	240	Submission of Information Disclosure Statement	
581	40	581	40	Recording each patent assignment per property (times number of properties)	
146	790	246	395	Filing a submission after final rejection (37 CFR 1.129(e))	
149	760	249	380	For each additional invention to be examined (37 CFR 1.129(b))	
Other Fee (specify)					
Other Fee (specify)					
SUBTOTAL (3) (\$)					
*Reduced by Basic Filing Fee Paid					

SUBMITTED BY

Type or Printed Name Jeffrey N. Myers

Signature

Complete (if Applicable)
Reg. Number 41-213
Deposit Account User ID 16-1445

Patent Application
Attorney Docket No. PC10555A
IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

IN RE APPLICATION OF :
KENDALL WAYNE KING ET AL.

APPLICATION NO.: NOT YET ASSIGNED : Examiner: NOT YET ASSIGNED

FILING DATE: HEREWITH : Group Art Unit: NOT YET ASSIGNED

TITLE: NUCLEIC ACIDS AND PROTEINS :
OF THE MYCOPLASMA
HYOPNEUMONIA MHP3 GENE
AND USES THEREOF

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:
PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Please amend the subject application as follows:

In the claims:
Please cancel claims 12 – 17 and claims 34 – 44.

In the specification, at page 1, line 1, please insert:

-- CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/156,602, filed September 29, 1999. --

Respectfully submitted,

Date: September 29, 2000


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PC10555A

NUCLEIC ACIDS AND PROTEINS OF THE MYCOPLASMA HYOPNEUMONIAE

mhp3 GENE AND USES THEREOF

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The *mhp3* gene codes for a protein of *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae*. The present invention relates to nucleotides and proteins of *mhp3*. The present invention further relates to novel apoprotein antigens encoded by *mhp3* for use in vaccines to prevent and treat diseases caused by infection with *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae*, and methods for the recombinant production of such antigens.

10 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae (*M. hyopneumoniae*) is a bacterial pathogen that causes enzootic mycoplasmal pneumonia of swine. Enzootic mycoplasmal pneumonia is a chronic disease that results in poor food conversion, stunted growth and predisposition to secondary pulmonary infections. *M. hyopneumoniae* is easily transmitted through respiratory tract secretions and by sow-to-piglet transmission, and is highly prevalent on pig farms. Approximately 99% of US swine herds are infected, costing the swine industry about \$300 million annually according to a 1991 estimate.

 There are no simple tests for the detection of *M. hyopneumoniae*, nor are there effective measures against infection. Testing for the detection of *M. hyopneumoniae* has 20 been hampered by the cross reactivity of antibodies directed against *M. hyopneumoniae* to other porcine mycoplasma species. The vaccine field for the most part has been dependent on adjuvanted membrane or whole cell preparations of *M. hyopneumoniae* which have not elicited significant immune responses. Additionally, cloning and recombinant expression of *M. hyopneumoniae* genes has failed to produce proteins that are sufficiently protective for 25 commercial use in vaccines.

 Due to the lack of suitable vaccines, enzootic mycoplasmal pneumonia has largely been contained by early detection and isolation of infected animals. Treatment of *M. hyopneumoniae* infected animals with antibiotics has met with limited success in curtailing the course of infection.

30 Thus, there exists a great need to find means of preventing the spread of this disease, either through preventing infection or cure. One approach to prevention is immunization. The ability to produce large amounts of antigenic *M. hyopneumoniae* proteins or peptides *in vitro* for use in vaccine formulations would therefore greatly advance the development of preventative vaccines.

35 International Patent Publication WO 96/28472 identifies six protein antigen species of *M. hyopneumoniae* at molecular weights of 46-48, 52-54, 60-64, 72-75, 90-94 and 110-114 kilodaltons, and discloses partial protein sequences of the 52-54, 60-64 and 72-75 kilodalton

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antigens and the full length nucleotide and amino acid sequences of the 46-48 kilodalton antigen. The 46-48 kilodalton antigen, to which we will refer hereinafter as P46, corresponds to the 44 kilodalton antigen of U.S. Patent No. 5,252,328 to Faulds and a 48 kilodalton antigen described in Lee (Lee et al., 1996, J. Chromatogr. A. 737:273-279), as determined on the basis of Faulds' and Lee's disclosures of partial peptide sequences. The gene encoding P46, i.e. *p46*, was also cloned by Futo et al. (1995; J. Bacteriol. 177:1915-1917). Later, the same group showed that the *in vitro* expressed gene product was useful in diagnosing antibody responses to *M. hyopneumoniae* infections without cross reactivity to other *Mycoplasma* species (Futo et al., 1995, J. Clin. Microbiol. 33:680-683). The sequences and diagnostic uses of the *p46* gene described by Futo et al. are further disclosed in European Patent Publication No. 0 475 185 A1.

The partial peptide sequence of the 60-64 kilodalton antigen of WO 96/28472 has significant homology to a protein called P102 (see below). In addition, the antigen has significant homology to a 64 kilodalton antigen disclosed by Faulds (U.S. Patent No. 5,252,328).

The 72-75 kilodalton antigen of WO 96/28472 corresponds to a 65 kilodalton protein disclosed by Wise and Kim (1987, J. Bacteriol., 169:5546-5555 and U.S. Patent No. 5,788,962) and will be referred to hereinafter as P65.

The 52-54 kilodalton antigen, to which we will refer hereinafter as Mhp3, may correspond to the 50 kilodalton integral membrane protein described by Wise and Kim (1987, J. Bacteriol., 169:5546-5555) and/or the 52 kilodalton protein species disclosed in Faulds (U.S. Patent No. 5,252,328). The 52-54 kilodalton antigen is termed hereinafter MHP3. WO 96/28472 discloses the sequences of the amino terminus of the mature protein and of an internal cyanogen bromide fragment.

The 90-94 kilodalton antigen of WO 96/28472 may correspond to the adhesin p97 as disclosed by Hsu et al., which is described below.

WO 96/28472 further discloses the results of vaccine trials using the 60-64 kilodalton antigen, P46 or a combination of P65 and Mhp3. The vaccinations elicited significant protection from *M. hyopneumoniae* infection.

There are multiple reports concerning outer membrane proteins of *M. hyopneumoniae* in the scientific and patent literature. For example, Wise and Kim (1987, J. Bacteriol., 169:5546-5555) report that there are four integral membrane protein species in *M. hyopneumoniae*, named p70, p65 (P65, *supra*), p50 and p44, and that the latter three are modified by covalent lipid attachments and induce a strong humoral immune response. The protective effects of the immune response were not investigated. The gene encoding the P65 protein was cloned, and its sequences and their uses, for example in vaccines and diagnostics are described in U.S. Patent No. 5,788,962.

International Patent Publication WO 91/15593 discloses five proteins of *M. hyopneumoniae* of apparent molecular weights of 105, 90, 85, 70 and 43 kilodaltons. A full length sequence of the gene encoding 85 kilodalton protein (protein C) was provided, as were partial nucleotide sequences encoding the other four proteins. Vaccine trials using protein C

- 5 afforded the test animals 'significant' protection against *M. hyopneumoniae*.

U.S. Patent No. 5,252,328 to Faulds discloses amino terminal sequences of immunoreactive *M. hyopneumoniae* proteins, the molecular weights of which are 36, 41, 44, 48, 64, 68, 74.5, 79, 88.5, 96 and 121 kilodaltons. Other proteins identified based on the electrophoretic mobilities but for which no protein sequences were disclosed had apparent
10 molecular weights of 22.5, 34 and 52 kilodaltons. While U.S. Patent No. 5,252,328 proposed the use of these proteins in vaccine formulations, no results of vaccine trials were reported.

International Patent Publication WO 95/09870 discloses biochemical methods for the purification of *M. hyopneumoniae* adhesins, the mycoplasmal integral membrane proteins responsible for adhesion to the cilia of the host's upper respiratory epithelium. WO 95/09870
15 also proposes assays and uses for these proteins, for example in vaccines and diagnostics. However, no cloning of adhesin genes was reported until a gene termed *p97* was cloned and its product, hereinafter "P97", shown to play a role in the organism's ability to bind to ciliated cells within the respiratory tract of *M. hyopneumoniae*-infected swine (Hsu *et al.*, 1997, *J. Bacteriol.* 179:1317-1323). A research paper by King *et al.* (1997; *Vaccine* 15:25-35)
20 disclosed Mhp1, a 124 kilodalton adhesin that is a strain variant of P97. However, attempts to vaccinate pigs against *M. hyopneumoniae* using an GST-Mhp1 fusion protein did not result in statistically significant protection against enzootic mycoplasmal pneumonia. A 94 kilodalton variant of P97 was identified by Wilton *et al.* (1998, *Microbiology* 144:1931-1943). Additionally, the *p97* gene was shown to be part of an operon that also encodes a second
25 protein, termed P102, of a predicted molecular weight of approximately 102 kilodaltons (Hsu *et al.*, 1998, *Gene* 214:13-23). Minion and Hsu suggest the use of P102 in vaccines in the international patent publication WO 99/26664 but do not report vaccine trials.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention encompasses nucleotides and proteins of the *M. hyopneumoniae* *mhp3* gene. The present invention also encompasses novel apoprotein antigens encoded by the *mhp3* gene for use in vaccines to prevent and treat diseases caused
5 by infection with *M. hyopneumoniae*. Methods for the recombinant production of apo-Mhp3 are also provided.

The invention provides a vaccine formulation comprising a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth to SEQ ID NO:2, or any fragment thereof that consists of at least 10, at least 20, at least 30, at least 40, at least 50 or at least 100 contiguous amino
10 acids, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. In certain embodiments, the vaccine further comprises at least one other immunogenic or antigenic polypeptide, which other polypeptide can be viral, bacterial or parasitic in origin. In a preferred embodiment, the vaccine further comprises at least one polypeptide selected from the group consisting of *M. hyopneumoniae* P46, P65, P97 and P102 proteins and fragments, variants and derivatives thereof.

15 The invention provides a vaccine formulation comprising an antigenic or immunogenic polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO:4, or any derivative, variant or fragment thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. In a preferred embodiment, the antigenic or immunogenic polypeptide is expressed as a thioredoxin fusion protein, preferably by cloning into the expression vector pBAD/Thio-
20 TOPO, and produced by an *E. coli* BL21 strain. In a highly preferred embodiment, the vaccine further comprises at least one polypeptide selected from the group consisting of *M. hyopneumoniae* P46, P65, P97 and P102 and fragments, variants and derivatives thereof.

The invention provides a method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder in an animal caused by infection with *M. hyopneumoniae* comprising administering to the subject a
25 vaccine formulation comprising an antigenic or immunogenic polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO:2, or any apo derivative, variant or fragment thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, in an amount sufficient to elicit an increase in *M. hyopneumoniae* specific cellular or humoral responses. In a preferred embodiment, the amino acid sequence is as set forth in SEQ ID NO:4. In another preferred
30 embodiment, the animal is a pig.

The invention further provides kits for the detection of *M. hyopneumoniae*. In one embodiment, the kit provides reagents for the detection of circulating antibodies against *M. hyopneumoniae* Mhp3 protein. In another embodiment, the kit provides reagents for the detection of *M. hyopneumoniae* nucleic acids, either by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) or
35 by hybridization methods.

This invention provides a protein having an amino acid sequence comprising at least 30 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:4, wherein said protein does not have a fatty acid

acylated cysteine followed by the amino acid sequence Trp Asp Lys Glu, and does not have a C-terminal homoserine lactone. In an embodiment, the protein has an amino acid sequence comprising at least 50 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:4. In another embodiment, the protein is a fusion protein. In a further embodiment, the fusion protein is a thioredoxin fusion

5 protein.

This invention also provides a protein having an amino acid sequence comprising at least amino acids 1-30 of SEQ ID NO:4. In an embodiment, the protein has an amino acid sequence comprising SEQ ID NO:4.

This invention provides any of the above proteins, which is an isolated protein. This
10 invention also provides a composition comprising any of the above proteins and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. In an embodiment, the composition further comprises an adjuvant. In another embodiment, the composition further comprises at least one polypeptide selected from the group consisting of *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* P46, P65, P97 and P102.

This invention provides an immunogenic protein having an amino acid sequence as
15 depicted in SEQ ID NO:2, or a fragment, variant or derivative thereof, wherein the immunogenic protein does not have a fatty acid acylated cysteine followed by the amino acid sequence Trp Asp Lys Glu, and does not have a C-terminal homoserine lactone.

This invention provides an immunogenic protein having an amino acid sequence as depicted in SEQ ID NO:4, or a fragment, variant or derivative thereof, wherein the
20 immunogenic protein does not have a fatty acid acylated cysteine followed by the amino acid sequence Trp Asp Lys Glu, and does not have a C-terminal homoserine lactone.

This invention provides a method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder in an animal caused by infection with *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* comprising administering to the animal a vaccine formulation comprising (i) a protein having an amino acid sequence
25 comprising at least 30 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:4, wherein said protein does not have a fatty acid acylated cysteine followed by the amino acid sequence Trp Asp Lys Glu, and (ii) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, in an amount sufficient to elicit an increase in *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* specific cellular or humoral responses. In an embodiment, said protein has an amino acid sequence comprising at least 50 contiguous amino acids of SEQ
30 ID NO:4.

This invention provides a method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder in an animal caused by infection with *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* comprising administering to the animal a vaccine formulation comprising (i) an antigenic or immunogenic protein having an amino acid sequence comprising at least amino acids 1-30 of SEQ ID NO:4, and (ii) a
35 pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, in an amount sufficient to elicit an increase in *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* specific cellular or humoral responses. In an embodiment, said protein has an amino acid sequence comprising SEQ ID NO:4.

In an embodiment of any of the above methods, said animal is a pig.

- This invention provides an isolated or purified DNA encoding in the mycoplasmal genetic code a protein having an amino acid sequence comprising at least 30 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:2, or its complement. In an embodiment, the protein has a
- 5 sequence comprising at least 50 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:2. In another embodiment, the DNA has a sequence comprising at least 90 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:1.

This invention provides a DNA encoding in the universal genetic code a protein having an amino acid sequence comprising at least 30 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID
10 NO:4, or its complement. In an embodiment, the protein has a sequence comprising at least 50 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:4. In another embodiment, the DNA has a sequence comprising at least 90 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:3.

In other embodiments the above DNA is operably linked to a heterologous promoter. In this invention, DNA operably linked to a heterologous promoter is isolated DNA. In yet
15 other embodiments, any one of the above DNAs further comprises an origin of replication active in a prokaryotic cell. In other embodiments, any one of the above DNAs further comprises an origin of replication active in a eukaryotic cell.

This invention provides a host cell comprising any of the above DNAs operably linked to a heterologous promoter. In an embodiment, the host cell is *E. coli* BL21 and said DNA is
20 the expression vector pBAD/Thio-TOPO.

This invention provides a method for the production of apo-Mhp3 or a fragment thereof, said method comprising (i) growing the above cells under conditions wherein apo-Mhp3 is expressed, and (ii) recovering said protein. In an embodiment, said protein is recovered in a soluble form. In another embodiment, said protein is recovered in an insoluble
25 form.

This invention provides a method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder in an animal caused by infection with *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* comprising administering to the animal a vaccine formulation comprising (i) any of the above DNAs, and (ii) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, in an amount sufficient to elicit an increase in
30 *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* specific cellular or humoral responses. In an embodiment, said animal is a pig.

This invention provides an isolated DNA comprising a fragment of 15-40 nucleotides, which fragment hybridizes under stringent conditions for PCR to a DNA encoding in the mycoplasmal genetic code a protein having a sequence of at least 5 contiguous amino acids
35 of SEQ ID NO:2, or its complement. In an embodiment, the hybridization is specific to *M. hyopneumoniae*.

This invention provides an isolated DNA comprising a fragment of at least 90 nucleotides, which fragment hybridizes under conditions of high stringency for filter hybridization to a DNA encoding in the mycoplasmal genetic code a protein having a sequence of at least 30 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:2, or its complement.

- 5 This invention provides a kit comprising in at least one container a first isolated DNA comprising a fragment of at least 15 nucleotides, which fragment hybridizes under stringent conditions for PCR to a DNA encoding in the mycoplasmal genetic code a protein having a sequence of at least 5 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:2, and a second isolated DNA comprising a fragment of at least 15 nucleotides, which fragment hybridizes under stringent
- 10 conditions for PCR to a DNA complementary to a DNA encoding in the mycoplasmal genetic code a protein having a sequence of at least 5 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:2, wherein said kit comprises a statement indicating that the kit is useful for diagnosis of *M. hyopneumoniae* infection. In an embodiment, the hybridization is specific to *M. hyopneumoniae*. In another embodiment, the kit comprises in at least one container any of
- 15 15 the above isolated DNAs, wherein the hybridization is specific to *M. hyopneumoniae* and wherein said kit comprises a statement indicating that the kit is useful for diagnosis of *M. hyopneumoniae* infection.

- This invention provides a kit comprising in at least one container a protein having an amino acid sequence comprising at least 30 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:4 and a statement indicating that the kit is useful for diagnosis of *M. hyopneumoniae* infection. In an embodiment, the kit further comprises an anti-pig secondary antibody, and in a further embodiment the secondary antibody is conjugated to an enzyme that catalyzes a colorimetric reaction. In a still further embodiment, the enzyme is selected from the group consisting of alkaline phosphatase and horseradish peroxidase, and in another still further embodiment, the kit further comprises reagents for a colorometric assay.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

- FIG. 1 is a Clustal W (1.7) sequence alignment between Mhp3 from *M. hyopneumoniae* (SEQ ID NO:2) and Ag234-5 (SEQ ID NO:41), originally thought to originate from *M. arginini* but later shown to be derived from *M. hyorhinis*. Amino acid identity is depicted by asterisks (*), highly conservative substitutions are indicated by colons (:), and conservative substitutions indicated by periods (.). Overall, the two proteins share 36.2% amino acid identity.

- FIG. 2 is a Western blot demonstrating reactivity of antibodies from a pig experimentally challenged with *M. hyopneumoniae* against protein extracts from *M. hyopneumoniae*, *M. hyorhinis*, or *M. mycoides*, or against purified recombinant Mhp3.

ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

The abbreviation *M.*, where preceding the name of a species, refers to the genus *Mycoplasma*.

- The term "recombinant *mhp3*" refers to a nucleic acid encoding the Mhp3 antigen in the universal genetic code. "*M. hyopneumoniae mhp3*" refers to a nucleic acid encoding the Mhp3 antigen in the *M. hyopneumoniae* genetic code. In *M. hyopneumoniae*, the codon TGA indicates a tryptophan residue rather than a translational stop codon. Thus, the recombinant *mhp3* gene differs from *M. hyopneumoniae mhp3* by having TGG codons instead of TGA codons.
- The term "Mhp3" refers to a protein encoded by an *mhp3* gene.
- The term "apoprotein" indicates a protein that is lacking a lipid moiety, for example by deletion or mutation of the amino acid that would function as an acceptor of said lipid moiety.
- The term "ORF" indicates "open reading frame", i.e. the coding region of a gene.
- "Percentage of sequence identity" for nucleic acids and polypeptides is determined by comparing two optimally aligned sequences over a comparison window, wherein optimal alignment provides the highest order match and may introduce additions or deletions to the test or reference sequence. The percentage identity is determined by calculating the percentage of amino acids that are identical in the test and reference sequence at a given position. Optimal sequence alignment and percentage identity may be determined manually, or more preferably by a computer algorithm including but not limited to TBLASTN, BLASTP, FASTA, TFASTA, GAP, BESTFIT, and CLUSTALW (Altschul et al., 1990, J. Mol. Biol. 215(3):403-10; Pearson and Lipman, 1988, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 85(8):2444-8; Thompson, et al., 1994, Nucleic Acids Res. 22(22):4673-80; Devereux et al., 1984, Nuc. Acids. Res. 12:387-395); Higgins, et al., 1996, Methods Enzymol 266:383-402). Preferably, the NCBI Blast Server (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>) set at the default parameters is used to determine the percentage of sequence identity.

The term heterologous, when herein used to describe a promoter, indicates that the promoter is not native to the open reading frame whose expression it controls.

The term "isolated protein" indicates a composition of proteins in which the isolated protein comprises at least 50% by weight. More preferably, the composition comprises about 5 95%, and most preferably 99% by weight of the isolated protein.

The term "recovered in a soluble form" indicates that a protein or polypeptide is retrieved from the cytoplasm of the cell that expresses said protein or polypeptide.

The term "recovered in an insoluble form" indicates that a protein or polypeptide is retrieved from inclusion bodies present in the cell that expresses said protein or polypeptide.

10 The term "functionally equivalent", as utilized herein, refers to a protein capable of being recognized by an antibody specific to Mhp3, that is a protein capable of eliciting a substantially similar immunological response as the endogenous Mhp3 protein. Thus, an antibody raised against a functionally equivalent protein will also recognize Mhp3.

15 The term "immunogenicity" refers to the capability of a protein or polypeptide to elicit an immune response directed specifically against the protein or polypeptide.

The term "antigenicity" refers to the capability of a protein or polypeptide to be immunospecifically bound by an antibody to the protein or polypeptide.

20 The term "protection" or "protecting", as used herein with respect to a vaccine, means that the vaccine prevents or reduces the symptoms of the disease caused by the organism from which the antigen(s) used in the vaccine is derived.

The term "antibody", as used herein, refers to an immunoglobulin molecule able to bind to an antigen. Antibodies can be a polyclonal mixture or monoclonal. Antibodies can be intact immunoglobulins derived from natural sources or from recombinant sources and can be immunoreactive portions of intact immunoglobulins. Antibodies may exist in a variety of forms 25 including, for example, Fv, Fab', F(ab')₂, as well as in single chains. Single chain antibodies, in which genes for a heavy chain and a light chain are combined into a single coding sequence, may also be used.

The term "effective amount" refers to an amount of *mhp3* nucleotide or Mhp3 polypeptide sufficient to elicit an immune response in the subject to which it is administered. 30 The immune response may comprise, without limitation, induction of cellular and/or humoral immunity.

The term "treating or preventing *M. hyopneumoniae* infection" means to inhibit the replication of *M. hyopneumoniae* bacteria, to inhibit *M. hyopneumoniae* transmission, or to prevent *M. hyopneumoniae* from establishing itself in its host, and to alleviate the symptoms 35 of the disease caused by *M. hyopneumoniae* infection. The treatment is considered therapeutic if there is a reduction in bacterial load, decrease in pulmonary infections and/or increase in food uptake and/or growth.

The term "pharmaceutically acceptable carrier" refers to a carrier medium that does not interfere with the effectiveness of the biological activity of the active ingredient, is chemically inert and is not toxic to the subject to whom it is administered.

5 The term "therapeutic agent" refers to any molecule, compound or treatment, preferably an antibacterial, that assists in the treatment of a bacterial infection or the diseases caused thereby.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

As described herein, the inventor has discovered and characterized a *M. hyopneumoniae* gene encoding Mhp3, which is believed to be attached to the plasma 10 membrane of *M. hyopneumoniae* by virtue of a lipid chain covalently attached to the protein. The invention provides recombinant means of expressing Mhp3 proteins that lack a signal sequence and the necessary signal for lipid modification, thus allowing for efficient and high yield expression of Mhp3 for use in vaccines against and treatments for diseases caused by infection with *M. hyopneumoniae*.

15 The present invention thus encompasses proteins encoded by and nucleotide sequences of *M. hyopneumoniae mhp3*. The invention further encompasses nucleic acids encoding such proteins in the universal genetic code which are suitable for the expression of such proteins in eubacterial and eukaryotic hosts, such as *E. coli* and baculovirus, respectively.

20 The invention further encompasses proteins having a sequence comprising at least 10, at least 20, at least 30, at least 40, at least 50 or at least 100 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:4 and nucleic acids encoding such proteins in the universal genetic code.

The invention further encompasses methods for the treatment of diseases caused by *M. hyopneumoniae* using the proteins and/or antibodies of the invention.

25 The invention further encompasses vaccine formulations comprising Mhp3 proteins. In certain embodiments, the vaccine formulations comprise isolated proteins selected from the group consisting of P46, P65, P97 and P102 and fragments, variants and derivatives thereof.

For clarity of disclosure, and not by way of limitation, the detailed description of the 30 invention is divided into the following subsections which describe or illustrate certain features, embodiments or applications of the invention.

NUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCES OF *mhp3*

The present invention encompasses nucleotide sequences of the *mhp3* gene and include those nucleotide sequences that encode species variants of Mhp3 as may be found in 35 other *M. hyopneumoniae* species. A preferred embodiment of the invention encompasses the nucleotide sequences encoding an amino truncated form of the Mhp3 protein that is not modified by the covalent addition of fatty acid chains and is therefore not membrane localized.

In one mode of the preferred embodiment of the invention, the 5' deletion of *mhp3* corresponding to the amino terminal of Mhp3 encompasses the nucleotide sequences encoding amino acids 2-29 of Mhp3. In other modes of the embodiment, the 5' deletion of *mhp3* corresponds to the first 30, 31-32 or 33-40 amino acids.

5 The invention provides an isolated or purified DNA encoding in the mycoplasmal genetic code a protein having an amino acid sequence comprising least 10, at least 20, at least 30, at least 40, at least 50 or at least 100 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:2, or its complement. The invention also provides a DNA having a sequence comprising at least 90 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:1, or its complement.

10 The invention further provides a DNA encoding in the universal genetic code a protein having an amino acid sequence comprising at least 10, at least 20, at least 30, at least 40, at least 50 or at least 100 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:4, or its complement. The invention further provides a DNA having the sequence of SEQ ID NO:3.

15 The invention further provides an isolated DNA comprising a fragment of 15-40 nucleotides, which fragment hybridizes under stringent conditions for PCR (as described below) to a DNA encoding in the mycoplasmal genetic code a protein having a sequence of at least 5 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:2, or its complement. In a preferred embodiment, the hybridization is specific to *M. hypneumoniae*. As used herein, the term "hybridization specific to *M. hypneumoniae*" indicates selective hybridization to the *M. hyorhinis*, *M. flocculare*, *M. mycoides*, etc.

20 The invention further provides an isolated DNA comprising a fragment of at least 90 nucleotides, which fragment hybridizes under conditions of high stringency for filter hybridization (as described below) to a DNA encoding in the mycoplasmal genetic code a protein having a sequence of at least 30 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:2, or its complement.

25 In a specific embodiment, a nucleic acid which is hybridizable to a *mhp3* nucleic acid (e.g., having a sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:3 or SEQ ID NO:5), or to its complement, or to a nucleic acid encoding a *mhp3* derivative or analog, or to its complement, under conditions of low stringency is provided. By way of example and not limitation, procedures using such conditions of low stringency for regions of hybridization of over 90 nucleotides are as follows (see also Shilo and Weinberg, 1981, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 78, 6789-6792). Filters containing DNA are pretreated for 6 h at 40°C in a solution containing 35% formamide, 5X SSC, 50 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5), 5 mM EDTA, 0.1% PVP, 0.1% Ficoll, 1% BSA, and 500 µg/mL denatured salmon sperm DNA. Hybridizations are carried out in the same solution with the following modifications: 0.02% PVP, 0.02% Ficoll, 0.2% BSA, 100 µg/mL salmon sperm DNA, 10% (wt/vol) dextran sulfate, and 5-20 X 10⁶ cpm ³²P-labeled

probe is used. Filters are incubated in hybridization mixture for 18-20 h at 40°C, and then washed for 1.5 h at 55°C in a solution containing 2X SSC, 25 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.4), 5 mM EDTA, and 0.1% SDS. The wash solution is replaced with fresh solution and incubated an additional 1.5 h at 60°C. Filters are blotted dry and exposed for autoradiography. If 5 necessary, filters are washed for a third time at 65-68°C and re-exposed to film. Other conditions of low stringency which may be used are well known in the art (e.g., as employed for cross-species hybridizations).

In another specific embodiment, a nucleic acid which is hybridizable to a *mhp3* nucleic acid, or its complement, under conditions of high stringency is provided. By way of 10 example and not limitation, procedures using such conditions of high stringency for regions of hybridization of over 90 nucleotides are as follows. Prehybridization of filters containing DNA is carried out for 8 h to overnight at 65°C in buffer composed of 6X SSC, 50 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5), 1 mM EDTA, 0.02% PVP, 0.02% Ficoll, 0.02% BSA, and 500 µg/mL denatured salmon sperm DNA. Filters are hybridized for 48 h at 65°C in prehybridization mixture 15 containing 100 µg/mL denatured salmon sperm DNA and 5-20 X 10⁶ cpm of ³²P-labeled probe. Washing of filters is done at 37°C for 1 h in a solution containing 2X SSC, 0.01% PVP, 0.01% Ficoll, and 0.01% BSA. This is followed by a wash in 0.1X SSC at 50°C for 45 min before autoradiography.

Other conditions of high stringency which may be used depend on the nature of the 20 nucleic acid (e.g. length, GC content, etc.) and the purpose of the hybridization (detection, amplification, etc.) and are well known in the art. For example, stringent hybridization of an oligonucleotide of approximately 15-40 bases to a complementary sequence in the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) is done under the following conditions: a salt concentration of 50 mM KCl, a buffer concentration of 10 mM Tris-HCl, a Mg²⁺ concentration of 1.5 mM, a 25 pH of 7-7.5 and an annealing temperature of 55-60°C.

In another specific embodiment, a nucleic acid which is hybridizable to a *mhp3* nucleic acid, or its complement, under conditions of moderate stringency is provided. Selection of appropriate conditions for such stringencies is well known in the art (see e.g., Sambrook et al., 1989, Molecular Cloning, A Laboratory Manual, 2d Ed., Cold Spring Harbor 30 Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, New York; see also, Ausubel et al., eds., in the Current Protocols in Molecular Biology series of laboratory technique manuals, © 1987-1997, Current Protocols, © 1994-1997 John Wiley and Sons, Inc.).

Nucleic acids encoding derivatives and analogs of *mhp3*-encoded proteins, and *mhp3* antisense nucleic acids are additionally provided. As is readily apparent, as used herein, a 35 "nucleic acid encoding a fragment or portion of a *mhp3*-encoded protein" shall be construed as referring to a nucleic acid encoding only the recited fragment or portion of the *mhp3*-

encoded protein and not the other contiguous portions of the *mhp3*-encoded protein as a continuous sequence.

In a preferred specific embodiment, after hybridization, wash conditions are as follows. Each membrane is washed two times each for 30 minutes each at 45°C in 40 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.2, 5% SDS, 1 mM EDTA, 0.5% bovine serum albumin, followed by four washes each for 30 minutes in sodium phosphate, pH 7.2, 1% SDS, 1 mM EDTA, and subsequently each membrane is treated differently as described below for low, medium, or high stringency hybridization conditions. For low stringency hybridization, membranes are not washed further. For medium stringency hybridization, membranes are additionally subjected to four washes each for 30 minutes in 40 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.2, 1% SDS, 1 mM EDTA at 55°C. For high stringency hybridization, following the washes for low stringency, membranes are additionally subjected to four washes each for 30 minutes in 40 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.2, 1% SDS, 1 mM EDTA at 55°C, followed by four washes each for 30 minutes in sodium phosphate, pH 7.2, 1% SDS, 1 mM EDTA at 65°C.

15 mhp3-ENCODED PROTEINS AND POLYPEPTIDES

The present invention provides recombinant Mhp3 proteins. In one embodiment, the protein has an amino acid sequence comprising at least 10, at least 20, at least 30, at least 40, at least 50 or at least 100 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:4 and is not covalently linked to a fatty acid moiety. In a further embodiment, the protein is an isolated protein. The present invention also provides compositions comprising such Mhp3 proteins. In certain specific embodiments, the compositions comprise an Mhp3 protein and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, or an Mhp3 protein and an adjuvant. In another specific embodiment, the composition comprises at least one other protein of *M. hyopneumoniae* such as, but not limited to, P46, P65, P97 or P102. In other embodiments, the composition comprises an Mhp3 protein and at least one other immunogenic or antigenic polypeptide which is not a *M. hyopneumoniae* polypeptide and is preferably a viral, bacterial or parasitic polypeptide. Such a composition is beneficial as a combination vaccine.

Further, the Mhp3 proteins of the present invention for use in vaccine preparations are substantially pure or homogenous. Methods which are well known to those skilled in the art can be used to determine protein purity or homogeneity, such as polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis of a sample, followed by visualizing a single polypeptide band on a staining gel. Higher resolution may be determined using HPLC or other similar methods well known in the art.

The present invention encompasses polypeptides which are typically purified from host cells expressing recombinant nucleotide sequences encoding these proteins. Such protein purification can be accomplished by a variety of methods well known in the art. In one embodiment, the Mhp3 protein of the present invention is expressed as a fusion protein, for

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example with thioredoxin. The resulting recombinant fusion protein may be purified by affinity chromatography. In one mode of the embodiment, the Mhp3 protein is cleaved away from the heterologous moiety resulting in a substantially pure Mhp3 protein sample. Other methods may be used, see for example, the techniques described in "Methods In Enzymology", 1990, Academic Press, Inc., San Diego, "Protein Purification: Principles and practice", 1982, Springer-Verlag, New York.

EXPRESSION SYSTEMS

The present invention encompasses expression systems, both eukaryotic and prokaryotic expression vectors, which may be used to express both truncated and full-length forms of the *mhp3* protein.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the nucleic acid has the sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 and encodes a protein of SEQ ID NO:4, which includes residues 30-444 of SEQ ID NO:2. The TGA codons of *M. hyoepurmiae* have been changed to TGG codons.

A variety of host-expression vector systems may be utilized to express the antigenic protein sequences of the invention. Such host-expression systems represent vehicles by which the coding sequences of interest may be produced and subsequently purified, but also represent cells which may, when transformed or transfected with the appropriate nucleotide coding sequences, exhibit the *mhp3* gene products of the invention *in situ*. These include but are not limited to microorganisms such as bacteria (e.g., *E. coli*, *B. subtilis*) transformed with recombinant bacteriophage DNA, plasmid DNA or cosmid DNA expression vectors containing *mhp3* coding sequences; yeast (e.g., *Saccharomyces*, *Pichia*) transformed with recombinant yeast expression vectors containing the *mhp3* gene product coding sequences; insect cell systems infected with recombinant virus expression vectors (e.g., baculovirus) containing the *mhp3* coding sequences; plant cell systems infected with recombinant virus expression vectors (e.g., cauliflower mosaic virus, CaMV; tobacco mosaic virus, TMV) or transformed with recombinant plasmid expression vectors (e.g., Ti plasmid) containing *mhp3* coding sequences; or mammalian cell systems (e.g., COS, CHO, BHK, 293, 3T3) harboring recombinant expression constructs containing promoters derived from the genome of mammalian cells (e.g., metallothionein promoter) or from mammalian viruses (e.g., the adenovirus late promoter; the vaccinia virus 7.5K promoter).

In a preferred embodiment, the expression system is a bacterial system. A number of expression vectors may be advantageously selected depending upon the use intended for the *mhp3* product being expressed. For example, when a large quantity of such a protein is to be produced, for the generation of pharmaceutical compositions of Mhp3 or for raising antibodies to Mhp3, for example, vectors which direct the expression of high levels of fusion protein products that are readily purified may be desirable. Preferably, the vectors contain promoters that direct inducible gene expression. Suitable vectors include, but are not limited,

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to the *E. coli* expression vector pUR278 (Ruther et al., 1983, EMBO J. 2:1791), in which the *mhp3* coding sequences may be ligated individually into the vector in frame with the lac Z coding region so that a fusion protein is produced; pIN vectors (Inouye & Inouye, 1985, Nucleic Acids Res. 13:3101-3109; Van Heeke & Schuster, 1989, J. Biol. Chem. 264:5503-5509); pET vectors (Studier and Moffatt, 1986, J. Mol. Biol. 189:113; Rosenberg et al., 1987, Gene 56:125-135; the vectors are available from Novagen, Madison, Wisconsin), in which the *mhp3* coding sequence can be fused in frame to a sequence encoding multiple (e.g. six) histidine residues; pBAD vectors (Guzman et al., 1995, J. Bact. 177:4121-4130), using which Mhp3 can be expressed under the control of an arabinose inducible protein. pGEX vectors (Promega Corporation) may also be used to express foreign polypeptides as fusion proteins with glutathione S-transferase (GST). In general, such fusion proteins are soluble and can easily be purified from lysed cells by adsorption to glutathione-agarose beads followed by elution in the presence of free glutathione. The pGEX vectors are designed to include thrombin or factor Xa protease cleavage sites so that the cloned target gene product can be released from the GST moiety. The *mhp3* sequences can be cloned into a λ expression vector and expressed in λ⁻ bacterial strains. In a preferred mode of the embodiment, the bacterial strain is LW14, which contains a temperature sensitive λ repressor, such that protein expression from a λ vector is repressed at 30°C but active at 42°C. In a highly preferred embodiment, the vector Mhp3 is expressed as a thioredoxin fusion protein, which promotes the solubility of proteins that are normally insoluble. A thioredoxin-Mhp3 fusion protein is preferably expressed by ligating an Mhp3 coding sequence into the pBAD vector pBAD/Thio-TOPO (Invitrogen Corporation, Carlsbad, California). In a highly preferred mode of the embodiment, the thioredoxin-Mhp3 fusion protein is expressed in the *E. coli* strain BL21. Other vectors can be used and are known to those skilled in the art.

25 Mhp3 ANTIBODIES

According to the invention *mhp3*-encoded proteins and their derivatives and analogs may be used as an immunogens to generate antibodies which immunospecifically bind such an immunogen.

Various procedures known in the art may be used for the production of polyclonal 30 antibodies to Mhp3. For the production of antibody, various host animals can be immunized by injection with the native Mhp3 protein, or a synthetic version, or derivative thereof, including but not limited to rabbits, mice, rats, etc. Various adjuvants may be used to increase the immunological response, depending on the host species (see, e.g. those used for the preparation of vaccines).

35 For preparation of monoclonal antibodies directed to a *mhp3*-encoded protein sequence or analog thereof, any technique which provides for the production of antibody molecules by continuous cell lines in culture may be used. For example, the hybridoma

technique originally developed by Kohler and Milstein, (Kohler and Milstein 1975, Nature 256:495-497), as well as the trioma technique, the human B-cell hybridoma technique (Kozbor et al., 1983, Immunology Today 4:72), and the EBV-hybridoma technique to produce human monoclonal antibodies (Cole et al., 1985, in *Monoclonal Antibodies and Cancer Therapy*, Alan R. Liss, Inc., pp. 77-96). In an additional embodiment of the invention, monoclonal antibodies can be produced in germ-free animals utilizing recent technology (see e.g., PCT/US90/02545). According to the invention, human antibodies may be used and can be obtained by using human hybridomas (Cole et al., 1983, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 80:2026-2030) or by transforming human B cells with EBV virus *in vitro* (Cole et al., 1985, in *Monoclonal Antibodies and Cancer Therapy*, Alan R. Liss, pp. 77-96). In fact, according to the invention, techniques developed for the production of "chimeric antibodies" (Morrison et al., 1984, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 81:6851-6855; Neuberger et al., 1984, Nature 312:604-608; Takeda et al., 1985, Nature 314:452-454) by splicing the genes from a mouse antibody molecule specific for a *mhp3*-encoded protein together with genes from a human antibody molecule of appropriate biological activity can be used; such antibodies are within the scope of this invention.

According to the invention, techniques described for the production of single chain antibodies (U.S. Patent No. 4,946,778) can be adapted to produce *mhp3* gene product-specific single chain antibodies. An additional embodiment of the invention utilizes the techniques described for the construction of Fab' expression libraries (Huse et al., 1989, Science 246:1275-1281) to allow rapid and easy identification of monoclonal Fab fragments with the desired specificity for *mhp3*-encoded proteins, derivatives, or analogs.

Antibody fragments which contain the idiotype of the molecule can be generated by known techniques. For example, such fragments include but are not limited to, the F(ab')₂ fragment which can be produced by pepsin digestion of the antibody molecule, the Fab' fragments which can be generated by reducing the disulfide bridges of the F(ab')₂ fragment, the Fab fragments which can be generated by treating the antibody molecule with papain and a reducing agent, and Fv fragments.

In the production of antibodies, screening for the desired antibody can be accomplished by techniques known in the art (e.g., enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay or ELISA). For example, to select antibodies which recognize a specific domain of a *mhp3*-encoded protein, one may assay generated hybridomas for a product which binds to a Mhp3 fragment containing such domain. For selection of an antibody that specifically binds a first Mhp3 homolog but which does not specifically bind a different Mhp3 homolog, one can select on the basis of positive binding to the first Mhp3 homolog and a lack of binding to the second Mhp3 homolog.

Antibodies specific to a domain of a *mhp3*-encoded protein are also provided. Antibodies specific to an epitope of a *mhp3*-encoded protein are also provided.

- The foregoing antibodies can be used in methods known in the art relating to the localization and activity of the *mhp3*-encoded protein sequences of the invention, e.g.,
- 5 measuring levels thereof in appropriate physiological samples, in diagnostic methods, immunotherapy, etc.

mhp3 KITS

The invention further provides kits for the detection of *M. hyopneumoniae*. In one embodiment, the kit provides reagents for the detection of circulating antibodies against *M. hyopneumoniae* Mhp3 protein. In certain embodiments, the kits comprise a statement indicating that the kit is useful for diagnosis of *M. hyopneumoniae* infection. Minimally, the kit comprises in at least one container a protein having an amino acid sequence comprising at least 30 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:4. In one mode of the embodiment, the kit further comprises an anti-pig secondary antibody. In a preferred mode of the embodiment, 10 the secondary antibody is conjugated to an enzyme that catalyzes a colorimetric reaction, such as alkaline phosphatase or horseradish peroxidase. In a further mode of the embodiment, the kit further comprises reagents for a colorimetric assay.

In another embodiment, the kit provides reagents for the detection of *M. hyopneumoniae* nucleic acids. In one mode of the embodiment, the kit provides reagents for 20 the PCR detection of *M. hyopneumoniae* nucleic acids and comprises in at least one container a first isolated DNA comprising a fragment of at least 15 nucleotides, which fragment hybridizes under stringent conditions to a DNA encoding in the mycoplasmal genetic code a protein having a sequence of at least 5 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:2, and a second isolated DNA comprising a fragment of at least 15 nucleotides, which fragment 25 hybridizes under stringent conditions to a DNA complementary to a DNA encoding in the mycoplasmal genetic code a protein having a sequence of at least 5 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:2. In another mode of the embodiment, the kit provides reagents for hybridization-based methods for the detection of the *M. hyopneumoniae* genome and comprises in at least one container an isolated DNA comprising a fragment of at least 15 30 nucleotides, which fragment hybridizes under stringent conditions to a DNA encoding in the mycoplasmal genetic code a protein having a sequence of at least 5 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:2, or the complement of said DNA, and wherein the hybridization is specific to *M. hyopneumoniae*. As used herein, the term "hybridization specific to *M. hyopneumoniae*" indicates selective hybridization to the *M. hyopneumoniae* genome but not to genomes from 35 related mycoplasmal species, such as *M. hyorhinis*, *M. flocculare*, *M. mycoides*, etc.

VACCINE FORMULATIONS AND METHODS OF ADMINISTRATION

Since the Mhp3 protein antigen of the present invention can be produced in large amounts, the antigen thus produced and purified has use in vaccine preparations. The Mhp3 protein also has utility in immunoassays, e.g., to detect or measure in a sample of body fluid from a vaccinated or potentially infected test animal the presence of antibodies to the antigen, and thus to monitor the immune response and/or to diagnose infection of the animal.

5 The preparation of vaccines containing an immunogenic polypeptide as the active ingredient is known to one skilled in the art.

DETERMINATION OF VACCINE EFFICACY

10 The immunopotency of the Mhp3 antigen can be determined by monitoring the immune response in test animals following immunization with the Mhp3 antigen, alone or in combination with at least one other polypeptide, or by use of any immunoassay known in the art. In a preferred embodiment, said other polypeptide is selected from the group consisting of *M. hyopneumoniae* P46, P65, P97 and P102 proteins. Generation of a humoral (antibody) response and/or cell-mediated immunity may be taken as an indication of an immune 15 response.

Methods of introducing the vaccine may include oral, intradermal, intramuscular, intraperitoneal, intravenous, subcutaneous, intranasal or any other standard routes of immunization. The immune response of the test subjects can be analyzed by various approaches such as: the reactivity of the resultant immune serum to the Mhp3 antigen, as assayed by known techniques, e.g., immunosorbant assay (ELISA), immunoblots, 20 radioimmunoprecipitations, etc., or in the case where the Mhp3 antigen displays antigenicity or immunogenicity, by protection of the immunized host from infection by *M. hyopneumoniae* and/or attenuation of symptoms due to infection by *M. hyopneumoniae* in the immunized host.

VACCINE FORMULATIONS

25 The vaccines of the invention comprise recombinant Mhp3 and/or fragments, variants and derivatives thereof. In certain embodiments, the vaccines of the inventions comprise Mhp3 and at least one other antigenic *M. hyopneumoniae* polypeptide. Suitable antigenic polypeptides for use in combination with Mhp3 include but are not limited to the P46, P65, P97 and P102 proteins and/or fragments, variants and derivatives of said polypeptides. The 30 non-Mhp3 polypeptides of the vaccines, such as the P46, P65, P97 and P102 proteins and their fragments, variants and derivatives, may be purified from *M. hyopneumoniae* cultures or recombinantly expressed.

Suitable preparations of such vaccines further include injectables, either as liquid solutions or suspensions; solid forms suitable for solution in, or suspension in, liquid prior to 35 injection, may also be prepared. The preparation may also be emulsified. The active immunogenic ingredients are often mixed with adjuvants which are pharmaceutically acceptable and compatible with the active ingredient.

Examples of effective adjuvants include, but are not limited to: aluminum hydroxide, N-acetyl-muramyl-L-threonyl-D-isoglutamine (thr-MDP), N-acetyl-nor-muramyl-L-alanyl-D-isoglutamine, N-acetyl-muramyl-L-alanyl-D-isoglutaminyl-L-alanine-2-(1'-2'-dipalmitoyl-sn-glycero-3-hydroxyphosphoryloxy)-ethylamine.

- 5 The effectiveness of an adjuvant may be determined by measuring the induction of antibodies directed against an immunogenic polypeptide containing a Mhp3 polypeptide epitope, the antibodies resulting from administration of this polypeptide in vaccines which are also comprised of the various adjuvants.

- The polypeptides may be formulated into the vaccine as neutral or salt forms.
- 10 Pharmaceutically acceptable salts include the acid addition salts (formed with free amino groups of the peptide) and which are formed with inorganic acids, such as, for example, hydrochloric or phosphoric acids, or organic acids such as acetic, oxalic, tartaric, maleic, and the like. Salts formed with free carboxyl groups may also be derived from inorganic bases, such as, for example, sodium potassium, ammonium, calcium, or ferric hydroxides, and such
- 15 organic bases as isopropylamine, trimethylamine, 2-ethylamino ethanol, histidine, procaine and the like.

- Many methods may be used to introduce the vaccine formulations of the invention; these include but are not limited to oral, intradermal, intramuscular, intraperitoneal, subcutaneous, intranasal routes, and via scarification (scratching through the top layers of
- 20 skin, e.g., using a bifurcated needle).

The subject to which the vaccine is administered is preferably an animal, most preferably a pig.

- The vaccine formulations of the invention comprise an effective immunizing amount of the Mhp3 protein and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. Vaccine preparations
- 25 comprise an effective immunizing amount of one or more antigens and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers are well known in the art and include but are not limited to saline, buffered saline, dextrose, water, glycerol, sterile isotonic aqueous buffer, and combinations thereof. One example of such an acceptable carrier is a physiologically balanced culture medium containing one or more stabilizing agents such as
- 30 stabilized, hydrolyzed proteins, lactose, etc. The carrier is preferably sterile. The formulation should suit the mode of administration.

In a specific embodiment, a lyophilized Mhp3 polypeptide of the invention is provided in a first container; a second container comprises diluent consisting of an aqueous solution of 50% glycerin, 0.25% phenol, and an antiseptic (e.g., 0.005% brilliant green).

- 35 Use of purified antigens as vaccine preparations can be carried out by standard methods. For example, the purified protein(s) should be adjusted to an appropriate concentration, formulated with any suitable vaccine adjuvant and packaged for use. Suitable

adjuvants may include, but are not limited to: mineral gels, e.g., aluminum hydroxide; surface active substances such as lysolecithin; glycosides, e.g., saponin derivatives such as Quill A; pluronic polyols; polyanions; non-ionic block polymers, e.g., Pluronic F-127 (B.A.S.F., USA); peptides; mineral oils, e.g. Montanide ISA-50 (Seppic, Paris, France), oil emulsions, e.g. an emulsion of mineral oil such as BayolF/Arlacel A and water, or an emulsion of vegetable oil, water and an emulsifier such as lecithin; alum, and MDP. The immunogen may also be incorporated into liposomes, or conjugated to polysaccharides and/or other polymers for use in a vaccine formulation. In instances where the recombinant antigen is a hapten, i.e., a molecule that is antigenic in that it can react selectively with cognate antibodies, but not 5 immunogenic in that it cannot elicit an immune response, the hapten may be covalently bound to a carrier or immunogenic molecule; for instance, a large protein such as serum albumin will confer immunogenicity to the hapten coupled to it. The hapten-carrier may be formulated for use as a vaccine.

Effective doses (immunizing amounts) of the vaccines of the invention may also be 15 extrapolated from dose-response curves derived from model test systems.

The invention also provides a pharmaceutical pack or kit comprising one or more containers comprising one or more of the ingredients of the vaccine formulations of the invention.

The present invention thus provides a method of immunizing an animal, or treating or 20 preventing various diseases or disorders in an animal, comprising administering to the animal an effective immunizing dose of a vaccine of the present invention.

USE OF ANTIBODIES GENERATED BY THE VACCINES OF THE INVENTION

The antibodies generated against the antigen by immunization with the Mhp3 proteins 25 of the present invention also have potential uses in diagnostic immunoassays, passive immunotherapy, and generation of antiidiotypic antibodies.

The generated antibodies may be isolated by standard techniques known in the art (e.g., immunoaffinity chromatography, centrifugation, precipitation, etc.) and used in diagnostic immunoassays. The antibodies may also be used to monitor treatment and/or disease progression. Any immunoassay system known in the art, such as those listed *supra*, 30 may be used for this purpose including but not limited to competitive and noncompetitive assay systems using techniques such as radioimmunoassays, ELISA (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays), "sandwich" immunoassays, precipitin reactions, gel diffusion precipitin reactions, immunodiffusion assays, agglutination assays, complement-fixation assays, immunoradiometric assays, fluorescent immunoassays, protein A immunoassays and 35 immunoelectrophoresis assays, to name but a few.

The vaccine formulations of the present invention can also be used to produce antibodies for use in passive immunotherapy, in which short-term protection of a host is

achieved by the administration of pre-formed antibody directed against a heterologous organism.

- In immunization procedures, the amount of immunogen to be used and the immunization schedule will be determined by a physician skilled in the art and will be
5 administered by reference to the immune response and antibody titers of the subject.

PACKAGING

The compositions may, if desired, be presented in a pack or dispenser device which
may contain one or more unit dosage forms containing the active ingredient. The pack may
for example comprise metal or plastic foil, such as a blister pack. The pack or dispenser
10 device may be accompanied by instructions for administration. Compositions comprising a
compound of the invention formulated in a compatible pharmaceutical carrier may also be
prepared, placed in an appropriate container, and labeled for treatment of an indicated
condition.

EXAMPLES

15 Isolation of *M. hyopneumoniae* Chromosomal DNA

Genomic DNA from *M. hyopneumoniae* was isolated by the method of Dybvig and Alderete (Plasmid, 20:33-41; 1988), in which cells were harvested by centrifugation (10 min. at 6000g at 4°C), suspended in phosphate-buffered saline, and lysed by addition of 0.1 volume 10% sodium dodecyl sulfate. The lysate was extracted with a mixture of phenol, 20 chloroform, and isoamyl alcohol (25:24:1) saturated with Tris-HCl. The aqueous phase was extracted with chloroform, and nucleic acids precipitated by the addition of 0.1 volume of 3M sodium acetate and 2 volumes of ice-cold ethanol. After incubation at -20°C for 1 hr, nucleic acids were recovered by centrifugation for 10 min in a microcentrifuge. Nucleic acids were resuspended in water containing 20 ug of RNase A/mL, and samples were stored at -20°C.

25 Molecular Cloning of *M. hyopneumoniae* mhp3

Degenerate oligonucleotide primers KWK40, KWK41, KWK42, KWK43, KWK42RC, and KWK43RC (SEQ ID NOs:10-15), were designed and synthesized (Genosys Biotechnologies, Inc.; The Woodlands, TX) based upon previously identified partial amino acid sequences (SEQ ID NOs:7-9) of Mhp3 (International patent publication WO 96/28472).
30 The polymerase chain reaction (PCR) was carried out with various combinations of these primers in a 50uL reaction volume containing 1x PCR buffer (Perkin Elmer; Foster City, CA), 2.0 mM MgCl₂, 1 μM each primer, 400 μM each deoxy-NTP, and 2.5 U AmpliTaq Gold (Perkin Elmer). Conditions for amplification consisted of denaturation at 94°C for 2 min, followed by 25 cycles of denaturation (94°C, 1 min), annealing (56°C, 1 min), and
35 polymerization (72°C, 1 min). Using primers KWK41 (SEQ ID NO:11) and KWK42RC (SEQ ID NO:14), a fragment approximately 250 bp in length was amplified using 410 ng of *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232 chromosomal DNA (passage n=5). The fragment was subcloned

into the TA cloning site of pCR2.1-TOPO (Invitrogen; Carlsbad, CA); the ligated product was transformed into *E. coli* TOP10 cells (Invitrogen). Cloning was confirmed by dideoxynucleotide chain termination sequencing (Advanced Genetic Analysis Center; St. Paul, MN) and restriction endonuclease digestion followed by agarose gel electrophoresis.

- 5 Inverse PCR, a method used to amplify sequences flanking a core region of DNA (Ochman, H., Medhora, M.M., Garza, D., and Hartl, D.L. 1990. In "PCR Protocols: A Guide to Methods and Applications." Academic Press, San Diego, CA) was used to clone the remaining 5' and 3' ends of the gene encoding Mhp3. Pools of *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232 (passage n=5) chromosomal DNA fragments were generated by singly digesting uncut DNA
10 with the following restriction endonucleases: *Alu*I, *Bam*HI, *Eco*RV, *Eco*RI, *Hae*III, *Hinc*II, *Hind*III, *Nde*I, *Pvu*I, *Sau*3AI, *Spe*I, *Ssp*I, *Xba*I. Following digestion, the fragments were circularized by ligation and subjected to PCR using oligonucleotide primers RAC3 (SEQ ID NO:16) and RAC4 (SEQ ID NO:17), which were designed based upon sequence from the 250 bp fragment described above. Amplification with these primers was carried out as follows:
15 denaturation at 94°C for 2 min, followed by 40 cycles of denaturation (94°C, 1 min), annealing (55°C, 1 min), and polymerization (72°C, 2 min). The *Ssp*I-digested chromosomal DNA pool yielded an approximate 600 bp fragment which was subcloned into pCR2.1-TOPO. Sequence analysis of the cloned fragment identified the 5' end of the gene. Oligonucleotides RAC7 (SEQ ID NO:18) and RAC8 (SEQ ID NO:19) were designed based upon this sequence
20 in order to obtain further sequence corresponding to the 3' end of *mhp3*. Conditions for amplification with these primers consisted of denaturation at 94°C for 9 min, followed by 40 cycles of denaturation (94°C, 30 sec), annealing (50°C, 30 sec), and polymerization (72°C, 1 min). When the *Spe*I-digested DNA pool was used as template, multiple products (250 bp to >1 kb) were amplified; the mixture of fragments was cloned into pCR2.1-TOPO. Sequence
25 analysis of the largest fragment cloned (~1.2kb) provided additional 3' sequence data. From this data, oligonucleotides RAC12 (SEQ ID NO:20) and RAC15 (SEQ ID NO:23) were designed and synthesized to be used for PCR amplification using the *Hind*III-digested DNA pool as template. Parameters consisted of denaturation at 94°C for 9 min, followed by 40 cycles of denaturation (94°C, 30 sec), annealing (55°C, 30 sec), and polymerization (72°C, 2
30 min), plus a final polymerization step at 72°C for 7 min. A fragment approximately 600 bp in length was amplified, cloned into pCR2.1-TOPO, and sequenced. Data obtained provided additional 3' sequence within the gene encoding Mhp3. Further PCR amplification with RAC12 (SEQ ID NO:20) and RAC15 (SEQ ID NO:23) was carried out using the *Hinc*II-digested DNA pool as template. Conditions for amplification were denaturation at 94°C for 9
35 min, followed by 35 cycles of denaturation (94°C, 1 min), annealing (55°C, 1 min), and polymerization (72°C, 3 min), plus a final polymerization step (72°C, 7 min). An approximate 700 bp fragment was amplified and cloned into pCR2.1-TOPO. Sequencing of the cloned

fragment generated new 3' sequence data, including that which encoded the carboxyl terminus of the polypeptide.

Results from the preliminary sequencing described above were used to design oligonucleotide primers for the specific amplification of the *mhp3* gene directly from low 5 passage (n=4) *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232 chromosomal DNA. These products were sequenced directly in an attempt to avoid the introduction of sequence artifacts due to possible mutations which may arise during PCR amplification and subsequent cloning steps.

Synthetic oligonucleotides which flank the *mhp3* gene were used to specifically 10 amplify the open reading frame (ORF) from chromosomal DNA. PCR amplifications were carried out in triplicate and contained 1 µM each primer Mhp3-U1 (SEQ ID NO:31) and Mhp3-D (SEQ ID NO:33), 360 ng purified chromosomal DNA, 1x PC2 buffer (Ab Peptides, Inc; St. Louis, MO), 200 µM each dNTP, 7.5 U KlenTaq1 (Ab Peptides, Inc) and 0.15 U cloned *Pfu* (Stratagene; La Jolla, CA) thermostable polymerase in a 50 µL final sample volume. Conditions for amplification consisted of denaturation at 94°C for 5 min, followed by 25 cycles 15 of denaturation (94°C, 30 sec), annealing (55°C, 30 sec), and polymerization (72°C; 3 min, 45 sec), plus a final extension at 72°C for 7 min. Following amplification, the triplicate sample was pooled and the specific product was purified by extraction with spin chromatography (QIAquick™ PCR purification kit, Qiagen; Santa Clarita, CA). The pooled mixture was then subjected to direct sequence analysis using DyeDeoxy termination reactions on an ABI 20 automated DNA sequencer (Lark Technologies Inc., Houston, TX).

Synthetic oligonucleotide primers (SEQ ID NOs:16-28, 31, and 33) were used to sequence both DNA strands of the amplified products from *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232. The nucleotide sequence of the *mhp3* gene and deduced Mhp3 protein encoded within this region is presented in SEQ ID NO:1 and Seq ID No 2, respectively.

The *mhp3* ORF extends from nucleotides 97-1452 of SEQ ID NO:1, and encodes a 25 451 amino acid protein (SEQ ID NO: 2) having a theoretical molecular weight of 49,775 daltons. The encoded polypeptide would contain 8 tryptophan residues, 7 which are encoded by the TGA codon (UGA in mRNA), known to specify for the addition of this amino acid in many mycoplasma spp. (Dybvig, K., 1990. Ann. Rev. Microbiol. 44:81-104; Yamao, F., Muto, 30 A., Kawauchi, Y., 1985, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 82:2306-2309). The amino terminus of the encoded protein appears to have properties characteristic of a prokaryotic signal sequence (von Heijne, G., 1985. J. Mol. Biol. 184: 99-105; Nielsen, H., Engelbrecht, J., Brunak, S., and von Heijne, G., 1997. Protein Engineering, 10: 1-6), although the precise site 35 of cleavage is not presently known. The cysteine residue at position 29 of the encoded protein (SEQ ID NO: 2) is believed to be modified following processing by the addition of a sulfhydryl-linked fatty acid to make Mhp3 a lipoprotein (Razin, S., Yogeve, D., and Naot, Y. 1998. Microbiol. Mol. Biol. Rev. 62:1094-1156).

When the *mhp3* ORF was compared against existing nucleotide and protein databases using the Basic Local Alignment Search Tool (BLAST) programs (Altschul, S.F., Gish, W., Miller, W., Myers, E.W., Lipman, D.J., 1990. J. Mol. Biol. 215:403-410), the entry with which it shared the greatest homology was the Ag 234-5 protein from *M. arginini* (GenBank Accession No. D16674). When these two polypeptides were aligned using CLUSTAL W (Thompson, J.D., Higgins, D.G., and Gibson, T.J., 1994. Nucl. Acids Res., 22:4673-4680), there is 36.2 % amino acid identity between the Mhp3 and Ag 234-5 proteins (Fig. 1). Though the gene encoding Ag 234-5 was originally identified as being present in *M. arginini* (Ushio, S., Iwaki, K., Taniai, M., Ohta, T., Fukuda, S., Sugimura, K., and Kurimoto, M., 1995. Microbiol. Immunol. 39:395-400), recent evidence has revealed that this gene was actually derived from *M. hyorhinis* (Droesse, M., Wise, K.S., 1998. Abstract E20, 12th International Organisation of Mycoplasmology Conference, Sydney, AU). In those studies, it was concluded that Ag 234-5 was not conserved among other mycoplasmas, including *M. hypopneumoniae*, as determined by PCR, Southern blot hybridization, and Western blot analysis.

Using the STEMLOOP program from the University of Wisconsin Genetics Computer Group (Devereux, J., Haeblerl, P., and Smithies, O., 1984. Nuc. Acids Res. 12:387-395), a sequence was identified downstream of the *mhp3* ORF, specifically nucleotides 1519-1550 of SEQ ID NO:1, which could potentially form a stemloop structure. The stem could be formed by 14 base inverted repeats separated by a 4 base loop. The actual existence and potential function of this structure is presently unknown.

An additional ORF is also encoded by the DNA fragment represented in SEQ ID NO:5. This ORF is present on the opposite strand from gene *mhp3* and extends from nucleotide 602 to nucleotide 1 of SEQ ID NO:1 . This predicted ORF encodes a protein of at least 200 amino acids, designated "ORF1" and presented as SEQ ID NO:6, that has a theoretical molecular weight of 22,528 daltons. The fact that the ORF continues through the end of the DNA fragment (SEQ ID NO:1) and remains open suggests that the actual mass of the encoded polypeptide is likely greater than 22,528 daltons. Though Mhp3 and "ORF1" are encoded on opposite strands, the third base of each codon (the "wobble" position) is common between them. Thus, the wobble base at any particular amino acid codon in "ORF 1" is shared by the opposite strand encoding a particular amino acid in the Mhp3 gene. This unique arrangement of shared coding sequences for two proteins should, in theory, minimize the impact of genetic drift at the codon wobble positions for Mhp3 and "ORF 1" and maximize the conservation of both encoded proteins.

35 Preparation of Plasmid and Deposit Materials

The *mhp3* gene fragment was prepared for deposit with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC). The pooled mixture resulting from triplicate PCR reactions employing

specific 5' and 3' primers Mhp3-U1 (SEQ ID NO:31) and Mhp3-D (SEQ ID NO:33) as described *supra* was isolated by extraction with spin chromatography (QIAquick™) and inserted into the TA cloning site of pCR2.1-TOPO. Single sequence extension reactions utilizing vector-specific sequencing primers confirmed the endpoints of the amplified 1,692 5 base pair fragment, and revealed that the gene encoding Mhp3 was in the opposite orientation relative to the lactose promoter. This plasmid construct was designated pER427 and introduced into *E. coli* TOP10 cells (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA). The resulting strain was designated Pz427.

Site-Directed Mutagenesis of the mhp3 Gene

10 The preparation of DNA encoding Mhp3 for expression in *E. coli* required modifying the *M. hyopneumoniae* *mhp3* gene by removal of the sequence that encodes the presumed leader and the fatty acid attachment site, cysteine 29, and the conversion of 6 TGA codons to TGG codons. The oligonucleotide primers used for the amplification of the gene lacking the sequence encoding for the signal peptide were designated RAC 23 (SEQ ID NO:29) and RAC 15 24 (SEQ ID NO:30). The conditions for amplification of that fragment from *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232 (passage n=5) chromosomal DNA were denaturation at 94°C for 9 min, followed by 25 cycles of denaturation (94°C, 1 min), annealing (50°C, 1 min), and polymerization (72°C, 2min), plus a final polymerization step (72°C, 7 min). The amplified fragment was cloned into pCR2.1-TOPO; confirmation of cloning was by sequencing and restriction endonuclease 20 digestion followed by gel electrophoresis. The sequence at the 5' end of the cloned fragment encodes for the initiating methionine residue, then a tryptophan residue, which is the amino acid following the cysteine residue at position 29 of the encoded polypeptide (see SEQ ID NO:2). At the 3' end, base changes were introduced into the wild-type nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:1) which created a restriction site for cloning purposes. This resulted in the 25 carboxy-terminal 2 amino acids of the wild-type polypeptide, Lys-Asn (SEQ ID NO:2) being replaced by the sequence Asn-Leu (Xaa-Xaa in SEQ ID NO:4). An additional T nucleotide was present in the RAC 24 primer (SEQ ID NO:30) compared to the wild type gene, but was not present in the PCR product. Oligonucleotides RAC 23 (SEQ ID NO:29) and RAC 24 (SEQ ID NO:30) contained synthetic restrictions sites *Nde*I and *Xba*I, respectively, near their 30 5' ends to facilitate the cloning of the gene into various plasmids. Additional nucleotides (6 for RAC 23 (SEQ ID NO:29); 7 for RAC 24 (SEQ ID NO:30)) were also added at the 5' end of each primer to facilitate cutting by the respective restriction enzymes.

Once the sequence encoding for the signal peptide was removed, six internal TGA codons remained in the gene. To enable expression of the full-length polypeptide in *E. coli*, 35 these were converted to TGG codons by oligonucleotide-directed *in vitro* mutagenesis. Plasmid pCR2.1-TOPO:*mhp3* was transformed into *E. coli* strain CJ236 (*dufung'*). The addition of helper phage R408 to cells containing the plasmid led to the production of phage

particles having uracil-containing single-stranded (ss) DNA. These particles were isolated, and ssDNA was purified by extraction and precipitation. Mutagenesis was carried out using this DNA as template, oligonucleotides Mhp3-2M, Mhp3-3M, Mhp3-4M, Mhp3-5M, Mhp3-6M, Mhp3-7M SEQ ID NOs:35-40), and reagents from the Mutagene System (BioRad Laboratories; Hercules, CA). The ssDNA, oligonucleotides and annealing buffer were mixed and heated to 70°C, then allowed to cool to 30°C over a 1 hr period. Synthesis of the complementary strand was performed by adding T4 DNA ligase, T7 DNA polymerase, and synthesis buffer. The mixture was incubated on ice for 5 min, then room temperature for 5 min, followed by 37°C for 30 min. The resulting double-stranded DNA molecules were 5 transformed into DH5α UltraComp cells (Gibco BRL, Gaithersburg, MD). Clones were propagated and screened for the desired mutations by sequencing. All mutations 10 (TGA>TGG) were confirmed in this manner. In addition, an A>G transition inadvertently occurred corresponding to nucleotide 388 of the wild-type gene (SEQ ID NO:1) by virtue of the sequence of oligonucleotide Mhp3-2M (SEQ ID NO:35). This resulted in alteration of the 15 encoded residue from serine(AGT) at amino acid residue 98 of wild-type Mhp3 (SEQ ID NO:2) to glycine (GGT) at amino acid residue 70 of recombinant Mhp3 (SEQ ID NO:4).

The recombinant *mhp3* gene (with or without the inadvertent A>G transition described *supra*) that resulted from the above changes is depicted in SEQ ID NO:3, and the open reading frame encoded by the recombinant *mhp3* gene (with glycine at amino acid residue 20 70) is depicted in SEQ ID NO:4.

Cloning of Recombinant *mhp3* Gene into Expression Vector and Expression Host

Strain

For the purpose of recombinant protein expression, the mutated *mhp3* gene lacking the sequence encoding the signal peptide (SEQ ID NO:3) was cloned into the pBAD/Thio-25 TOPO expression plasmid (Invitrogen); this construct was directly transformed into the expression host *E. coli* BL21. A clone was identified which contained the appropriate plasmid.

Expression of Recombinant Mhp3 Protein

Frozen working stock of the *E. coli* BL21 transformant expressing the thioredoxin-30 Mhp3 fusion was thawed and seeded at a 1:5000 dilution into RWLDM/D vi defined medium, which contains the following: K₂HPO₄ (6 g/L), KH₂PO₄ (3 g/L), (NH₄)₂SO₄ (5 g/L), NaCl (2 g/L), 0.2 mL CaCl₂ (15 g/L), 0.4 mL FeCl₃.6H₂O (5 g/L), 0.4 mL MgSO₄.7H₂O (480 g/L), ZnCl₂ (6.5 g/L), MnSO₄.H₂O (12 g/L), Na₂MoO₄.2H₂O (5 g/L), CuSO₄ (1.5 g/L), CoCl₂.6H₂O (2 g/L), H₃BO₃ (0.5 g/L), and 37% HCl (5mL/L). Carbenicillin was also added to a concentration of 125 35 µg/mL. The culture was grown under fed-batch conditions (50% dextrose) in a 5 liter working volume BioFlow 3000 fermentor (New Brunswick Scientific; Edison, NJ) at 37°C until A₆₂₅ was 10-20.

Wet cells of the *E. coli* BL21 transformant expressing recombinant thioredoxin-Mhp3 from the 5 liter fermentation were harvested by centrifugation and re-suspended in phosphate-buffered saline. The cells were mechanically lysed. Following centrifugation, the pellet was discarded. The supernatant was passed over an ion exchange column, and eluted off using a NaCl gradient. Fractions containing the fusion protein were pooled, dialyzed to remove the NaCl, and filter-sterilized using a 0.2 µm filter. This preparation is used for the vaccination trials.

Immunological Characterization of Recombinant Mhp3

The protein concentration of the recombinant thioredoxin-Mhp3 prepared as described above was determined using a BCA Protein Assay kit (Pierce). In brief, each sample was diluted 1/10, 1/20, 1/40, and 1/80 in sterile deionized, distilled water (ddH₂O). BSA (protein standard) was diluted to concentrations ranging from 200 to 800 µg/mL. A 20 µL volume of sample or standard was added to triplicate wells in a 96 well microtiter plate, and 200µL of Reagent B diluted 1/50 in Reagent A was added to each well. The plate was incubated at 37°C for 30 min. Sample absorbance was determined at 560 nm. The protein concentration for each sample was calculated by extrapolation using the BSA standard curve.

Aliquots of recombinant Mhp3 (protein load was variable) and whole bacterial cell lysates of *M. hyopneumoniae*, *Mycoplasma hyorhinis*, and *Mycoplasma mycoides* subspecies *mycoides* were resuspended to a final volume of 10 µL, and 10 µL of 2x reducing sample buffer (Owl Scientific) was added. Samples were heated for 10 min. at 100°C, and the entire volume was loaded into separate wells of a 10-well, 1.5 mm thick, 10% Tris-glycine gel (Novex). Unstained, broad-range molecular weight markers (Novex) were also included.

Proteins separated by SDS-PAGE were transferred to PVDF membrane (Owl Scientific) at 100 mA constant current for 1 hr. The blot was incubated in blocking buffer consisting of 5% skim milk powder and 0.5% Tween 20 in TBS (TBST) for 1 hr at room temperature with gentle agitation. The blocking buffer was removed, and the membrane was washed 1 time for 5 min with TBST. The primary antibody was obtained from a pig following experimental challenge with *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232. Diluted serum was added to the membrane, followed by a 1 hr incubation at room temperature. Alkaline phosphatase-conjugated Protein G antibody (Pierce) was diluted, added to the washed membrane, and incubated for 1 hr at room temperature. The membrane was washed with TBST, and the substrate BCIP/NBT (Kirkegaard and Perry Laboratories) was added to the membrane and incubated until a suitable color reaction developed. The membrane was then rinsed with water to stop the reaction, and dried at room temperature.

Serum from the pig experimentally challenged with *M. hyopneumoniae* did recognize the purified recombinantly-expressed Mhp3 (FIG. 2), as a band of 60kDa was identified. This suggests that the recombinant protein expressed epitopes which were recognized by

antibodies generated in response to exposure of the pig to whole-cell *M. hyopneumoniae* organisms.

Animal Study to Test Efficacy of Recombinant Mhp3 as a Vaccine Candidate

5 Healthy crossbred pigs (approximately 12 to 16 days of age) without a history of previous vaccination against *M. hyopneumoniae* or disease caused by *M. hyopneumoniae* are obtained. Animals are randomly assigned by litter into groups. Pigs are allowed to acclimate for a minimum of five days prior to the initiation of the study.

10 Animals are vaccinated with 1 mL of the appropriate experimental vaccine by the intramuscular route (IM; left neck muscle) on day "0" when pigs are approximately 19 to 23 days of age. At approximately two to three weeks following first vaccination pigs receive a second 1 mL dose (IM; right neck muscle) of the appropriate experimental vaccine. All pigs are closely observed (for up to 1 hour or as warranted) for any post-vaccinal signs such as vomiting, depression, diarrhea, ataxia-incoordination, increased respiration, or trembling.

15 At approximately two to four weeks following the second vaccination, pigs are challenged intranasally with 1 mL/nare of a live virulent lung homogenate culture of *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232 containing approximately 5.0×10^8 color changing units/mL (CCU/mL).

20 All challenged animals are necropsied at approximately 4 weeks following challenge. Lungs are removed and evaluated grossly for characteristic lesions attributable to a *M. hyopneumoniae* infection. Individual lung lesion scores will be determined by image analysis. A bias sample of lung tissue may be obtained from each challenged animal for bacterial isolation (CCU/g of tissue), histopathology, and IFA.

DEPOSIT OF MICROORGANISMS

25 The following microorganism strain was deposited with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), 10801 University Blvd., Manassas, VA on September 9, 1999 and has been assigned the accession number indicated below.

<u>Microorganism</u>	<u>Accession Number</u>
Pz427	PTA-634

30 The present invention is not to be limited in scope by the specific embodiments described herein. Indeed, various modifications of the invention in addition to those described herein will become apparent to those skilled in the art from the foregoing description and accompanying drawing. Such modifications are intended to fall within the scope of the appended claims.

Various references are cited herein above, including patent applications, patents, and publications, the disclosures of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entireties.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A protein having an amino acid sequence comprising at least 30 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:4, wherein said protein does not have a fatty acid acylated cysteine followed by the amino acid sequence Trp Asp Lys Glu, and does not have a C-terminal homoserine lactone.
2. The protein of claim 1 having an amino acid sequence comprising at least 50 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:4.
3. A protein having an amino acid sequence comprising at least amino acids 1-30 of SEQ ID NO:4.
4. The protein of claim 3 having an amino acid sequence comprising SEQ ID NO:4.
5. The protein of claim 1 which is an isolated protein.
6. The protein of claim 1 which is a fusion protein.
7. The protein of claim 6, in which the fusion protein is a thioredoxin fusion protein.
8. A composition comprising the protein of claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
9. The composition of claim 8, further comprising an adjuvant.
10. The composition of claim 8, further comprising at least one polypeptide selected from the group consisting of *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* P46, P65, P97 and P102.
11. An immunogenic protein having an amino acid sequence as depicted in SEQ ID NO:2, or a fragment, variant or derivative thereof, wherein the immunogenic protein does not have a fatty acid acylated cysteine followed by the amino acid sequence Trp Asp Lys Glu, and does not have a C-terminal homoserine lactone.
12. An immunogenic protein having an amino acid sequence as depicted in SEQ ID NO:4, or a fragment, variant or derivative thereof, wherein the immunogenic protein

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- does not have a fatty acid acylated cysteine followed by the amino acid sequence Trp Asp Lys Glu, and does not have a C-terminal homoserine lactone.
13. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder in an animal caused by
5 infection with *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* comprising administering to the animal
a vaccine formulation comprising (i) a protein having an amino acid sequence
comprising at least 30 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:4, wherein said
protein does not have a fatty acid acylated cysteine followed by the amino acid
sequence Trp Asp Lys Glu, and (ii) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, in an
10 amount sufficient to elicit an increase in *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* specific
cellular or humoral responses.
14. The method of claim 13, wherein said protein has an amino acid sequence
comprising at least 50 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:4.
15
15. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder in an animal caused by
infection with *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* comprising administering to the animal
a vaccine formulation comprising (i) an antigenic or immunogenic protein having an
amino acid sequence comprising at least amino acids 1-30 of SEQ ID NO:4, and (ii)
20 a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, in an amount sufficient to elicit an increase in
Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae specific cellular or humoral responses.
16. The method of claim 15, wherein said protein has an amino acid sequence
comprising SEQ ID NO:4.
25
17. The method of claim 13, wherein said animal is a pig.
18. An isolated or purified DNA encoding in the mycoplasmal genetic code a protein
having an amino acid sequence comprising at least 30 contiguous amino acids of
30 SEQ ID NO:2, or its complement.
19. The DNA of claim 18, wherein the protein has a sequence comprising at least 50
contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:2.
- 35 20. The DNA of claim 18, wherein the DNA has a sequence comprising at least 90
contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:1.

21. A DNA encoding in the universal genetic code a protein having an amino acid sequence comprising at least 30 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:4, or its complement.
- 5 22. The DNA of claim 21, wherein the protein has a sequence comprising at least 50 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:4.
23. The DNA of claim 21, wherein the DNA has a sequence comprising at least 90 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:3.
- 10 24. The DNA of claim 22 operably linked to a heterologous promoter.
25. The DNA of claim 24 which further comprises an origin of replication active in a prokaryotic cell.
- 15 26. The DNA of claim 24 which further comprises an origin of replication active in a eukaryotic cell.
27. A host cell comprising the isolated DNA of claim 24.
- 20 28. The host cell of claim 27, wherein said cell is *E. coli* BL21 and said DNA is the expression vector pBAD/Thio-TOPO.
29. A method for the production of apo-Mhp3 or a fragment thereof, said method comprising (i) growing the cells of claim 27 under conditions wherein apo-Mhp3 is expressed, and (ii) recovering said protein.
- 25 30. The method of claim 29, wherein said protein is recovered in a soluble form.
- 30 31. The method of claim 29, wherein said protein is recovered in an insoluble form.
32. A method of treating or preventing a disease or disorder in an animal caused by infection with *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* comprising administering to the animal a vaccine formulation comprising (i) the DNA of claim 20, and (ii) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, in an amount sufficient to elicit an increase in *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* specific cellular or humoral responses.
- 35

33. The method of claim 32 wherein said animal is a pig.
34. An isolated DNA comprising a fragment of 15-40 nucleotides, which fragment hybridizes under stringent conditions for PCR to a DNA encoding in the mycoplasmal genetic code a protein having a sequence of at least 5 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:2, or its complement.
- 5
35. The isolated DNA of claim 34, wherein the hybridization is specific to *M. hyopneumoniae*.
- 10
36. An isolated DNA comprising a fragment of at least 90 nucleotides, which fragment hybridizes under conditions of high stringency for filter hybridization to a DNA encoding in the mycoplasmal genetic code a protein having a sequence of at least 30 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:2, or its complement.
- 15
37. A kit comprising in at least one container a first isolated DNA comprising a fragment of at least 15 nucleotides, which fragment hybridizes under stringent conditions for PCR to a DNA encoding in the mycoplasmal genetic code a protein having a sequence of at least 5 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:2, and a second isolated DNA comprising a fragment of at least 15 nucleotides, which fragment hybridizes under stringent conditions for PCR to a DNA complementary to a DNA encoding in the mycoplasmal genetic code a protein having a sequence of at least 5 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:2, wherein said kit comprises a statement indicating that the kit is useful for diagnosis of *M. hyopneumoniae* infection.
- 20
38. The kit of claim 37, wherein the hybridization is specific to *M. hyopneumoniae*.
- 25
39. A kit comprising in at least one container the isolated DNA of claim 34, wherein the hybridization is specific to *M. hyopneumoniae* and wherein said kit comprises a statement indicating that the kit is useful for diagnosis of *M. hyopneumoniae* infection.
- 30
40. A kit comprising in at least one container a protein having an amino acid sequence comprising at least 30 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:4 and a statement indicating that the kit is useful for diagnosis of *M. hyopneumoniae* infection.
- 35
41. The kit of claim 40, further comprising an anti-pig secondary antibody.

42. The kit of claim 41, in which the secondary antibody is conjugated to an enzyme that catalyzes a colorimetric reaction.
- 5 43. The kit of claim 42, wherein the enzyme is selected from the group consisting of alkaline phosphatase and horseradish peroxidase.
44. The kit of claim 42, further comprising reagents for a colorimetric assay.

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NUCLEIC ACIDS AND PROTEINS OF THE *MYCOPLASMA HYOPNEUMONIAE*

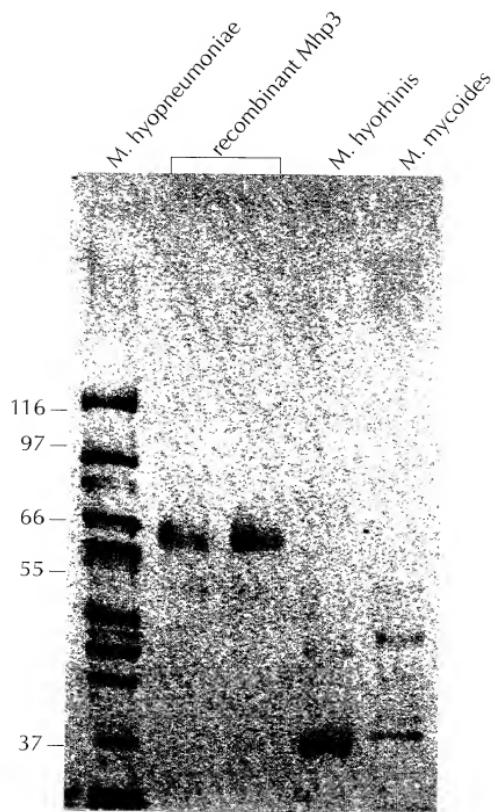
mhp3 GENE AND USES THEREOF

Abstract

The present invention relates to *mhp3* nucleic acids and proteins encoded by the
5 foregoing. The present invention further relates to novel apoprotein antigens encoded by
mhp3 for use in vaccines to prevent and treat diseases caused by infection with *Mycoplasma*
hyopneumoniae. The invention further relates to methods for the recombinant production of
such antigens.

EIG

FIG. 2



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DECLARATION FOR UTILITY OR DESIGN PATENT APPLICATION (37 CFR 1.63)		Attorney Docket Number	PC1055A
		First Named Inventor	Kendall Wayne King
COMPLETE IF KNOWN			
		Application Number	Not Yet Assigned
		Filing Date	Herewith
		Group Art Unit	Not Yet Assigned
		Examiner Name	Not Yet Assigned

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address, and citizenship are stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

NUCLEIC ACIDS AND PROTEINS OF THE MYCOPLASMA HYOPNEUMONIAE MHP3 GENE AND USES THEREOF

(Title of the Invention)

the specification of which

 is attached hereto

OR

 was filed on (MM/DD/YYYY) _____

as United States Application Number or PCT International

Application Number _____ and was amended on (MM/DD/YYYY) _____ (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment specifically referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR 1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d) or 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or 365(a) of any PCT international application which designated at least one country other than the United States of America, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or of any PCT international application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

Prior Foreign Application Number(s)	Country	Foreign Filing Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	Priority Not Claimed	Certified Copy Attached? YES	Certified Copy Attached? NO
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

 Additional foreign application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority data sheet PTO/SB/02B attached hereto:

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below:

Application Number(s)	Filing Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	
60/156,602	09/29/1999	<input type="checkbox"/> Additional provisional application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority data sheet PTO/SB/02B sheet attached hereto.

Please type a plus sign (+) inside this box → +

DECLARATION ---- Utility or Design Patent Application

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. 120 of any United States application(s), or 365(c) of any PCT International application designating the United States of America, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT International application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 U.S.C. 1.56, which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

U.S. Parent Application Number or PCT Parent Number	Parent Filing Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	Parent Patent Number (if applicable)
60/156,602	09/29/1999	

Additional U.S. or PCT International application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority data sheet PTO/SB/02B attached hereto.

As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following registered practitioner(s) to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

Customer Number
or

--

Place Customer Number Bar Code Label here

Registered practitioner(s) name/registration number listed below

Name	Registration Number	Name	Registration Number
Peter C. Richardson	27,526	A. Dean Olson	31,185
Allen J. Spiegel	25,749	Mervin E. Brokke	32,723
Paul H. Ginsburg	28,718	Valerie M. Fedowich	33,688
J. Trevor Lumb	28,567	Bryan C. Zielinski	34,462
James T. Jones	30,561	Robert T. Ronau	36,257
Gregg C. Benson	30,977	B. Timothy Creagan	39,156
Robert F. Sheyka	31,304	Alan L. Koller	37,371
Grover F. Fuller Jr.	31,760	Jolene W. Appleman	35,428
Karen DeBenedictis	32,977	Kristina L. Konstas	37,864
Lorraine B. Ling	35,251	Seth H. Jacobs	32,140
Garth Butterfield	36,997	Martha A. Gammill	31,820
Carl J. Goddard	39,203	Gregory P. Raymer	36,647
Raymond M. Speer	26,810	E. Victor Donahue	35,492
Jennifer A. Kispert	40,049	Roy F. Waldron	42,208
Israel Nissenbaum	27,582	Todd M. Crissey	37,807
Adrian G. Looney	41,406	Deborah A. Martin	44,222
A. David Jordan	37,858	Jeffrey N. Myers	41,213
Lawrence C. Akers	28,587	Elsa Djuardi	45,963
Gabriel L. Kleinman	40,681	Michelle A. Sherwood	36,271
Donna R. Grossu	P-47,248		

Additional registered practitioner(s) named on supplemental Registered Practitioner Information sheet PTO/SB/02C attached hereto.

Direct all correspondence to: Customer Number or Bar Code Label Correspondence address below

Name Paul H. Ginsburg

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Address 235 East 42nd Street, 20th Floor

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State

New York

Zip Code

10017-5755

Country United States Of America

Telephone

(212)573-2369

Fax

(212)573-1939

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under 18 U.S.C. 1001 and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Name of Sole or First Inventor: A petition has been filed for this unsigned inventor

Given Name (first and middle if any)

Family Name or Surname

Kendall Wayne

King

Inventor's Signature

Date

Residence: City

Waterford

State

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Country

USA

Citizenship

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Post Office Address

City

Waterford

State

CT

Zip

06385

Country

USA

Additional inventors are being named on the _____ a supplemental Additional Inventor(s) sheet(s) PTO/SB/02A attached hereto.

Please type a plus sign (+) inside this box → **DECLARATION****ADDITIONAL INVENTOR(S)
Supplemental Sheet**

Name of Additional Joint Inventor, if any: <input type="checkbox"/> A petition has been filed for this unsigned inventor							
Given Name (first and middle [if any])			Family Name or Surname				
Rebecca Anne			Madura				
Inventor's Signature						Date	
Residence: City	Westerly	State	RI	Country	USA	Citizenship	USA
Post Office Address	17 Stone Hill Drive						
Post Office Address							
City	Westerly	State	RI	Zip	02891	Country	USA
Name of Additional Joint Inventor, if any: <input type="checkbox"/> A petition has been filed for this unsigned inventor							
Given Name (first and middle [if any])			Family Name or Surname				
Everett Lee			Rosey				
Inventor's Signature						Date	
Residence: City	Preston	State	CT	Country	USA	Citizenship	USA
Post Office Address	457 Route 164						
Post Office Address							
City	Preston	State	CT	Zip	06365	Country	USA
Name of Additional Joint Inventor, if any: <input type="checkbox"/> A petition has been filed for this unsigned inventor							
Given Name (first and middle [if any])			Family Name or Surname				
Inventor's Signature						Date	
Residence: City		State		Country		Citizenship	
Post Office Address							
Post Office Address							
City		State		Zip		Country	
Name of Additional Joint Inventor, if any: <input type="checkbox"/> A petition has been filed for this unsigned inventor							
Given Name (first and middle [if any])			Family Name or Surname				
Inventor's Signature						Date	
Residence: City		State		Country		Citizenship	
Post Office Address							
Post Office Address							
City		State		Zip		Country	

SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> King, Kendall W
Madura, Rebecca A
Rosey, Everett L

<120> NUCLEIC ACIDS AND PROTEINS OF THE MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE mhp3 GENE AND USES THEREOF

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<151> 1999-09-29

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<213> Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae

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<212> PRT
<213> Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae

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35 40 45
Thr Asp Val Ser Lys Ile Ser Gly Leu Val Asn Glu Arg Lys Ser Glu
50 55 60
Ile Met Ala Ala Lys Ala Asp Ala Asn Lys His Phe Gly Leu Asn Met
65 70 75 80
Ala Ile Val Thr Ala Gly Gly Thr Val Asn Asp Asn Ser Phe Asn Gln
85 90 95
Ser Ser Trp Glu Ala Ile Gln Gln Leu Gly Ala Leu Thr Gly Gly Glu
100 105 110
Ile Thr Ser Val Asp Ser Ser Thr Ala Glu Leu Glu Gly Lys Tyr Ser
115 120 125
Ser Leu Ala Asn Thr Asn Lys Asn Val Trp Val Leu Ser Gly Phe Gln
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His Gly Asp Ala Phe Thr Arg Trp Leu Lys Ile Pro Glu Asn Lys Gln
145 150 155 160
Leu Phe Thr Glu Lys Asn Ile Ile Ile Leu Gly Ile Asp Trp Thr Asp
165 170 175
Thr Glu Asn Val Ile Pro Thr Gly Arg Tyr Ile Asn Leu Thr Tyr Lys
180 185 190
Thr Glu Glu Ala Gly Trp Leu Ala Gly Tyr Ala Asn Ala Ser Phe Leu
195 200 205
Ala Lys Lys Phe Pro Ser Asp Pro Thr Lys Arg Ser Ala Ile Val Ile
210 215 220
Gly Gly Gly Ile Ser Pro Ala Val Thr Asp Phe Ile Ala Gly Tyr Leu
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305          310          315          320
Ile Ile Ala Asn Gln Asn Asp Arg Tyr Leu Ile Gly Val Asp Thr Asp

325          330          335
Gln Ser Leu Val Tyr Thr Lys Thr Lys Asn Lys Phe Phe Thr Ser Ile

340          345          350
Leu Lys Asn Leu Gly Tyr Ser Val Phe Ser Val Leu Ser Asp Leu Tyr

355          360          365
Thr Lys Lys Ser Asn Ser Arg Asn Leu Ala Gly Phe Glu Phe Gly Lys

370          375          380
Lys Ser Ala Thr Val Tyr Leu Gly Ile Lys Asp Arg Phe Val Asp Ile

385          390          395          400
Ala Asp Thr Ser Leu Glu Gly Asn Asp Lys Lys Leu Ala Thr Glu Ala

405          410          415
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420          425          430
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aaatcgatc caaacaaaca ttggggcta ataatggcaat ttgttaaccgc tggtggaaacg 180
gttataatgata attttatcaa ccaatcgcgt tggggaggccaa ttcaccaact tggcgcttt 240
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tcaacactat tagctgtcgc tgaccacattt actgaaattt tctcgatataatcgcaac 840
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tttagggca atgataaaaactcgcact gaaggcattt ctgaagctta aaaagaattt 1140
gaagaaaaaa ctaagacaat tccgcgaa gaagttcgta aaacttttaga aattccggaa 1200
atgcctgata aacaacctga taagcaacag gaaagcttag acaaactaat taccgatattt 1260
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<211> 423
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35 40 45
Gly Leu Asn Met Ala Ile Val Thr Ala Gly Gly Thr Val Asn Asp Asn
50 55 60
Ser Phe Asn Gln Ser Gly Trp Glu Ala Ile Gln Gln Leu Gly Ala Leu
65 70 75 80
Thr Gly Gly Glu Ile Thr Ser Val Asp Ser Ser Thr Ala Glu Leu Glu
85 90 95
Gly Lys Tyr Ser Ser Leu Ala Asn Thr Asn Lys Asn Val Trp Val Leu
100 105 110
Ser Gly Phe Gln His Gly Asp Ala Phe Thr Arg Trp Leu Lys Ile Pro
115 120 125
Glu Asn Lys Gln Leu Phe Thr Glu Lys Asn Ile Ile Ile Leu Gly Ile
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Asp Trp Thr Asp Thr Glu Asn Val Ile Pro Thr Gly Arg Tyr Ile Asn
145 150 155 160
Leu Thr Tyr Lys Thr Glu Glu Ala Gly Trp Leu Ala Gly Tyr Ala Asn

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180	185	190
Ala Ile Val Ile Gly Gly Gly Ile Ser Pro Ala Val Thr Asp Phe Ile		
195	200	205
Ala Gly Tyr Leu Ala Gly Ile Lys Ala Trp Asn Leu Lys Asn Ser Asp		
210	215	220
Lys Lys Thr Lys Ile Thr Thr Asp Lys Ile Glu Ile Asn Leu Gly Phe		
225	230	235
Asp Val Gln Asp Thr Ser Thr Lys Glu Arg Leu Glu Gln Ile Ala Ser		
245	250	255
Lys Asp Lys Pro Ser Thr Leu Leu Ala Val Ala Gly Pro Leu Thr Glu		
260	265	270
Ile Phe Ser Asp Ile Ile Ala Asn Gln Asn Asp Arg Tyr Leu Ile Gly		
275	280	285
Val Asp Thr Asp Gln Ser Leu Val Tyr Thr Lys Thr Lys Asn Lys Phe		
290	295	300
Phe Thr Ser Ile Leu Lys Asn Leu Gly Tyr Ser Val Phe Ser Val Leu		
305	310	315
Ser Asp Leu Tyr Thr Lys Lys Ser Asn Ser Arg Asn Leu Ala Gly Phe		
325	330	335
Glu Phe Gly Lys Lys Ser Ala Thr Val Tyr Leu Gly Ile Lys Asp Arg		
340	345	350
Phe Val Asp Ile Ala Asp Thr Ser Leu Glu Gly Asn Asp Lys Lys Leu		
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370	375	380
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accgttccac	cagccccatc	aattgcata	tttagcccaa	aatgttttgtt	tgcatcagct	300
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Thr Phe Leu Leu Val Leu Ala Ser Glu Leu Tyr Phe Pro Ser Ser Ser
 35          40          45

Ala Val Glu Leu Ser Thr Glu Val Ile Ser Pro Pro Val Arg Ala Pro
 50          55          60

Ser Cys Trp Ile Ala Ser Gln Leu Asp Trp Leu Asn Glu Leu Ser Phe
 65          70          75          80

Thr Val Pro Pro Ala Val Thr Ile Ala Ile Phe Ser Pro Pro Lys Cys Leu
 85          90          95

Phe Ala Ser Ala Phe Ala Ala Ile Ile Ser Asp Phe Arg Ser Leu Thr
100          105          110

Ser Pro Glu Ile Phe Glu Thr Ser Val Ile Cys Leu Phe Trp Leu Ser
115          120          125

Ala Asp Phe Ser Ser Leu Val Val Ser Leu Ser Gln His Pro Ala Glu
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Ile Val Ala Ile Ala Glu Ser Gly Lys Thr Lys Pro Lys Pro Arg Asn
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Leu Phe His Phe Ile Phe Phe Ile Val Val Leu Leu Ile Asn Cys
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<210> 10
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<210> 17
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<210> 18
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<213> Artificial Sequence

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<210> 19
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<212> DNA
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Oligonucleotide

<400> 24
gaaatgcctg ataaacaacc 20

<210> 25
<211> 22
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:
Oligonucleotide

<400> 25
cttcagaaaat ggcttcagtt gc 22

<210> 26
<211> 25
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence
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<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:
Oligonucleotide

<400> 26
gctagataaac cagcgataaaa atcag 25

<210> 27
<211> 19
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence
<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:
Oligonucleotide

<400> 27
tgcataaatcc tgattttac 19

<210> 28
<211> 22
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<213> Artificial Sequence
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<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:
Oligonucleotide

<400> 28		22
tgaaagtcat cgttaattaaa ac		
<210> 29		
<211> 34		
<212> DNA		
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<220>		
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:		
Oligonucleotide		
<400> 29		
aatcgccata tgtgggataa agaaaacaact aaag		34
<210> 30		
<211> 34		
<212> DNA		
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<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:		
Oligonucleotide		
<400> 30		
ggagtagatct agattattaa tatcggtaat taag		34
<210> 31		
<211> 23		
<212> DNA		
<213> Artificial Sequence		
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<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:		
Oligonucleotide		
<400> 31		
gtttttgaat ataatacgaaa atg		23
<210> 32		
<211> 28		
<212> DNA		
<213> Artificial Sequence		
<220>		
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:		
Oligonucleotide		
<400> 32		
tttattaaaaaaa aataattgaa agtcatcg		28

<210> 33
<211> 28
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:
Oligonucleotide

<400> 33
ctattttgta attggcataa aaactgcc 28

<210> 34
<211> 24
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:
Oligonucleotide

<400> 34
gataaaatgg aataaatttc ttgg 24

<210> 35
<211> 21
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:
Oligonucleotide

<400> 35
cagggtggga ggcaattcaa c 21

<210> 36
<211> 24
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:
Oligonucleotide

<400> 36
caaaaatgtt tgggtacttt ctgg 24

<210> 37
<211> 21
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

210250 01234560

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:
Oligonucleotide

<400> 37
cacaagatgg taaaaaatcc c 21

<210> 38
<211> 22
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:
Oligonucleotide

<400> 38
ggaatttgact ggactgatac tg 22

<210> 39
<211> 22
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:
Oligonucleotide

<400> 39
gccggatggc ttgcaggata tg 22

<210> 40
<211> 24
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:
Oligonucleotide

<400> 40
taaagcttgg aatctaaaaa attc 24

<210> 41
<211> 457
<212> PRT
<213> Mycoplasma hyorhinis

<400> 41
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Val Ala Ser Val Ala Thr Phe Val Ser Cys Gly Glu Thr Asp Lys Glu

20 25 30

Gly Lys Ile Ile Arg Ile Phe Asp Asn Ser Phe Val Lys Asp Arg Gln
35 40 45

Ala Glu Ile Glu Lys Ala Lys Asn Phe Asp Phe Asn Thr Val Leu Leu
50 55 60

Thr Ala Gly Gly Thr Val Gln Asp Lys Ser Phe Asn Gln Ser Ile Trp
65 70 75 80

Glu Ala Val Leu Glu His Tyr Asp Gln Ile Glu Lys Thr Thr Asn Leu
85 90 95

Asp Arg Val Ser Gln Glu Thr Asn Asn Gln Ser Glu Leu Ile Gly Lys
100 105 110

Tyr Lys Asn Phe Leu Asn Gly Asn Lys Asn Val Trp Ile Leu Thr Gly
115 120 125

Phe Gln Gln Gly Gln Glu Phe Pro Lys Phe Leu Lys Gln Thr Asp Ser
130 135 140

Asn Gly Lys Lys Tyr Ser Asp Leu Leu Ala Glu Lys Lys Val Ile Ile
145 150 155 160

Val Ala Val Asp Trp Asp Leu Ser Lys Glu Asp Lys Asp Leu Ile Lys
165 170 175

Ala Gly His Phe Ile Ser Leu Leu Tyr Lys Thr Glu Glu Ala Gly Phe
180 185 190

Ile Ala Gly Tyr Ala Ser Ser Lys Phe Leu Ala Tyr Lys Phe Pro Asn
195 200 205

Asp Glu Ala Lys Arg Thr Ile Ala Pro Phe Gly Gly His Gly Ala
210 215 220

Gly Val Thr Asp Phe Ile Ala Gly Phe Leu Ala Gly Ile Ala Lys Tyr
225 230 235 240

Asn Asn Asp Asn Pro Thr Ala Lys Val Thr Ile Ser Asp Asn Asn Ile
245 250 255

Asn Ile Asp Thr Gly Phe Ile Ser Asn Asp Lys Thr Ala Thr Phe Ile
260 265 270

Asn Gly Ile Val Asn Lys Ser Ser Leu Val Leu Pro Val Ala Gly Ser
275 280 285

Leu Thr Ser Ser Val Val Asp Ala Ile Lys Lys Ser Asn Lys Asp Thr
290 295 300

Lys Tyr Leu Ile Gly Val Asp Thr Asp Gln Ser Lys Ile Phe Ser Pro
305 310 315 320

Ala Thr Val Phe Phe Thr Ser Ile Glu Lys His Leu Gly Arg Thr Ile

	325	330	335
Tyr Gln Val Leu Thr Asp Ile Trp Leu Lys Lys Glu Asp Ser Lys Phe			
340	345		350
Leu Gly Ser Phe Arg Ser Phe Lys Leu Thr Asn Pro Ala Asn Ala Thr			
355	360	365	
Val Tyr Lys Gly Ile Ser Asp Asp Phe Val Gly Val Ser Asn Ser Thr			
370	375	380	
Val Ala Asp Ala Asp Lys Val Lys Ala Gln Glu Phe Leu Asn Glu Ala			
385	390	395	400
Thr Ala Asp Phe Lys Lys Gln Ile Gln Ala Asn Pro Thr Asn Tyr Lys			
405	410	415	
Ser Val Leu Gly Ile Pro Thr Met Leu Ile Asn Asp Asn Asp Ala Lys			
420	425	430	
Asp Asn Glu Lys Ala Ser Leu Phe His Phe Asp Asn Trp Gln Thr Tyr			
435	440	445	
Trp Ala Phe His Ser Arg Phe Ile Asn			
450	455		